Morning Oregonian.

VOL VIII. PORTLAND, OREGON THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 17, 1873. NO 139

San Francisco.

PTURE!

Cure of an Enormous Rup-
22 Years' Standing, by
Use of Dr. Marsh's
Patent Truss.

following Letter from Mr.
Fatz, who was Cured
in Nine Months.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 3, 1871.
TURSS COMPANY—GENTS. THIS IS
that I have worn Dr. Marsh's Patent
very large, painful and troublesome
months, and have been RADICAL
ty-two years' standing. My Rupture
most any child's head, but now I am
er than I have been for many years,
fe to do any labor or hard work.
JACOB FATZ. 565 Pacific street.

ARSH'S PATENT RADICAL CURE
other kinds of Trusses, Shoulder-brace
tic Stockings, Suspensory Bandages
effectless accessories fitted at the Lad-
office of the MARSH TRUSS COMPANY,
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LDING'S PATENT PAPER TUBE
CULAR SAWS.
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AWS of all sizes; also, Or
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The Daily Oregonian.

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Money to Loan in Sums to suit, on Approved Security. Notes for sale in Portland and Vicinity.

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DEALER IN WINES AND LIQUORS, AND MANUFACTURER OF Syrups, Cordials, Bitters, etc., etc. Agent for Wallace's Philadelphia Brewery, Ale by the Keg or Bottle. Family trade a specialty. I do my part of the city. a23dtf

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Has for sale
1,000 lbs Sugars, Assorted Grades,
at reduced rates.
ALLEN & LEWIS.

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LIVERY & HACK STABLE
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THE FINEST STOCK IN THE CITY.
BOARDING AND SOLD AND BOARDED AT REASONABLE RATES.
HACKS FOR FUNERALS REDUCED TO $5 00.

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Have
REMOVED TO THE OLD P. O. ROOM
OVER I. O. O. F. HALL.
Bring your CLOTHING for the summer season.

HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR
Old Lead and Zinc!
AT
PACIFIC IRON WORKS,
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AND ALL OTHER BODILY ACHES AND PAINS.

River Steamers.

OREGON STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
STEAMBOATS.
NOTICE.
FROM AND AFTER THURSDAY May 1st, the steamer
R. N. COOKE
Will LEAVE OREGON CITY on Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday at 6:30 A. M.; and on Wednesday and Saturday at 10 A. M.—connecting with steamer DAYTON through to Portland. Returning, will LEAVE
Portland for Oregon City at 4 P. M.
Passengers for LAFAYETTE and all intermediate places will take CARS at 8:15 A. M., connecting at Canemah with steamer Dayton on Tuesday and Friday.
THROUGH TICKETS sold at the office of the O. & C. R. R. Co. at REDUCED RATES.
All Freight by this line delivered to consignees FREE OF DRAYAGE.
Freight received until 5 P. M.
J. D. BILES, Agent.

OREGON STEAM NAVIGATION CO'S
NEW PASSENGER SCHEDULE.
Commencing July 16, 1873.
PASSENGERS LEAVE PORTLAND
FOR DALLES—Daily (Sundays excepted) at 6 o'clock A. M.
FOR WALLULA—Monday and Friday at 5 A. M.
FOR ASTORIA, KALAMA and OLYMPIA Daily (Sundays excepted) at 6 o'clock A. M.
FOR MONTICELLO — Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 6 A. M.
FOR CATHLAMET — Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 6 A. M.
FOR WESTPORT—Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 6 A. M.
FOR VICTORIA—Wednesday and Saturday at 6 o'clock, A. M.
S. G. REED, Vice President

W. H. T. CO'S
STEAMER
GOV. GROVER!
WILL LEAVE PLANDER'S WHARF EVERY
Monday and Thursday Morning
At 6 o'clock,
FOR CORVALLIS
AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.
Freight and Passage at REDUCED RATES. No wastage or brokerage.
S. GOLDSMITH, Pres't.

STEAMER CALLIOPE
ON AND AFTER MONDAY, JULY 14th the Steamer CALLIOPE will make TRI-WEEKLY TRIPS between
Portland, Monticello and Freeport,
Leaving Portland Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, Mornings at 7 o'clock.
Calling in at Lewis River Monday and Friday, up, and Tuesday and Saturday, down, will run through the Slough side of Sauvie's Island Wednesday, up, and Thursday, down, and on Saturdays will run through the Slough side to Westport and Cathlamet, touching at Monticello.
For freight or passage apply on board.
all the Fisheries.
G. W. THAYER, Captain.

Vancouver and Portland Packet!
THE STEAMER CARRIE, J. C. KINGSLEY, Master, will make DAILY trips between Vancouver and Portland, Sundays excepted:
Leave Vancouver at 8 A. M., returning, leave Portland at 3 P. M., from foot of Alder street.
For freight or passage apply on board.

Railroads.

OREGON & CALIFORNIA R. R. CO.
DAILY TRAINS WILL RUN BETWEEN
PORTLAND AND ROSEBURG
As follows:

LEAVE		ARRIVE	
Portland	8.15 A.M.	Roseburg	7:15 P.M.
Roseburg	8:15 A.M.	Portland	4.20 P.M.

Regular Trains (with Passengers Cars attached) run daily (Sundays excepted) between
PORTLAND AND JUNCTION
as follows:

LEAVE		ARRIVE	
Portland	6.05 A.M.	Junction	6:00 P.M.
Junction	6:00 A.M.	Portland	5.45 P.M.

Close connections are made at ROSEBURG with the Stages of the Oregon and California Stage Company
Tickets for sale to all the principal points in Oregon, California and the East at Company's Office.
Cor. Front and First sts., at the Ferry Landing, Portland.
Storage will be charged on all freight remaining in Warehouse over 24 hours.
FREIGHT will not be received for shipment after 5 o'clock, P. M.
J. C. HILDRETH, Gen'l Supt.
R. P. ROGERS, Gen'l Freight and Passenger Agent.

THE OREGON CENTRAL R. R. CO.
WILL, ON AND AFTER MONDAY, MAY 5, 1873, and until further notice, run FREIGHT AND PASSENGER TRAINS from
PORTLAND TO ST. JOSEPH,
Connecting at Cornelius with Stages for Forest Grove, at St. Joseph for all points South and West—Lafayette, McMinnville, Amity, Monmouth, Independence, Buena Vista and Corvallis.

LEAVE		ARRIVE	
Portland	6:00 A. M.	St. Joseph	11:00 A. M.
St. Joseph	12:00 M.	Portland	3.30 P. M.

On SUNDAYS trains will run as follows:

LEAVE		ARRIVE	
Portland	8:00 A. M.	St. Joseph	12:00 A. M.
St. Joseph	2:00 P. M.	Portland	5:00 P. M.

Passengers received at Fourth street landing on signaling the train.
Freight received at the Portland Warehouse and Dock Company's Wharf, and will not be received for shipment after 5 P. M.
H. THIELSEN, Gen'l Supt.
J. GASTON, Freight and Passenger Agent.

Notice.
OREGON AND CALIFORNIA R. R.
A DAILY SPECIAL EXPRESS TRAIN WILL Commence running on SUNDAY, JUNE 8, 1873, between SALEM and PORTLAND, stopping at Milwaukee, Oregon City, Aurora and Gervais
Time as Follows

LEAVE		ARRIVE	
Salem	6:15 A. M.	Portland	8:45 A. M.
Portland	4:45 P. M.	Salem	7:15 P. M.

J. C. HILDRETH, Gen'l Supt.

THE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD.
The Great Central Iowa Short Line
OVERLAND ROUTE,
With its Connections East and West, is the
Shortest, Quickest and Best Route
BETWEEN THE
Pacific and Atlantic,
VIA
Des Moines, Rock Island and Chicago.
THE ONLY ROUTE CARRYING THE THROUGH OVERLAND LETTER MAILS leaving safe and reliable connections at OMAHA with trains arriving from the West by
THE CENTRAL AND UNION PACIFIC RAILROADS, AND AT CHICAGO
With all FAST EXPRESS TRAINS East, North & South.
The most Elegantly Furnished PARLOR SLEEPING CARS ever used on any Railroad are now built, owned, and run by the Co. between Omaha and Chicago.
Through Tickets to all points East can be obtained at OREGON & CALIFORNIA R. R. OFFICE, Portland, Oregon.
And at C. P. R. R. offices in San Francisco and Sacramento.
Be Sure Your Tickets Read via Rock Island.
A. M. SMITH, General Passenger Agent, Chicago.
HUGH RIDDLE, Gen'l Supt., Chicago.
WM. R. STEELE, Passenger Agent, San Francisco

THE MODOC TRIAL.

Second Day.

MONDAY, July 7th.

The Commission met pursuant to adjournment, all the members present.

TESTIMONY OF SHACKNASTY JIM.

Shacknasty Jim, one of the Modocs who deserted Captain Jack and aided in his capture, was then called as a witness.

The Judge Advocate instructed the interpreter to inform the witness that he was going to swear him to tell the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth, and that if he the witness told anything but the truth he would be placed in the same position as the prisoners now under trial.

Q.—Do you know when General Canby was killed? A.—Yes; I know.

Q.—How did you know he was to be killed? A.—Yes.

Q.—How did you know he was to be killed? A.—Had a talk the evening before. All the Indians talked. Jack and Sconchin were the principal speakers. I did not hear them say that they would kill the Peace Commissioners, but heard them talk about it.

Q.—What Indians were present when General Canby was killed? A.—Captain Jack, Sconchin, myself, Black Jim, Ellen's man, Boston Charley and Hooka Jim. After the shooting commenced, Scarfaced Charley, Donchew, Sholocks and Steamboat Frank came out of the rocks—the three latter parking guns.

The witness then testified that he saw Captain Jack shoot General Canby, and that Ellen's man also shot him, and that he—the witness—ran after and chased Frank Riddle.

Question by Commission.—What did Boston Charley do? A.—He shot Dr. Thomas.

Q.—What did Black Jim do? A.—He was after Meacham, and I saw him fire.

Q.—What did Sholocks do? A.—I did not see what he done.

Q.—Did Jack say anything before he fired? A.—I was so far away I could not hear.

This was interpreted to the prisoners and the witness dismissed.

TESTIMONY OF STEAMBOAT FRANK.

Steamboat Frank was called and the oath administered.

Q.—Are you called Steamboat Frank? A.—Yes.

Q.—Were you present at the death of General Canby? A.—I was quite a distance from them, and with Scarfaced Charley.

Q.—Did you know that the Indians were going to kill Gen. Canby and the Peace Commissioners? A.—I did.

Q.—Who did you hear talk about this. A.—Captain Jack and Sconchin.

Q.—Who proposed this? A.—Captain Jack, and he, Jack, talked about it the evening before and on the morning of the massacre.

Some such question as the following was then asked the witness:

Q.—Did you go to the scene of the massacre of your own accord? A.—Capt. Jack sent me there.

TESTIMONY OF BOGUS CHARLEY.

Bogus Charley was then called up and sworn.

Q.—What is your name? A.—Bogus Charley

Q.—Were you present at the death of General Canby? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did you know the Indians were going to kill General Canby and the Peace Commissioners. A.—I heard a little talk about it between Jack and Sconchin, and William also told me.

Q.—What did he tell you? A.—He told me that the Indians were going to kill the Peace Commissioners while they were talking good talk.

Q.—By Judge Advocate. Do you like Captain Jack? A.—I do not like him now.

Q.—Have you had a quarrel with Jack. A.—Yes.

TESTIMONY OF HOOKA JIM.

Hooka Jim was called and sworn.

Q.—What is your name? A.—Hooka Jim.

Q.—Were you present when General Canby was killed. A.—Yes.

Q.—Did you know this was going to happen? A.—Yes.

Q.—Are you a friend of Captain Jack? A.—I have been a friend, but do not know why he got angry with me.

Q.—How did you know the Peace Commissioners were to be killed? A.—I knew they would be killed when they went there.

Q.—How did you know? A.—I heard Captain Jack and Sconchin talk about it.

Q.—Where were they when you heard them talking about it? A.—At Captain Jack's house.

Q. (by the Commission)—What part did you take in the murder of the Commission? A.—I ran after Dyar and shot at him.

Q.—Did you agree to kill any one of these men? A.—I said I would if I could.

Q.—Do you like or dislike Captain Jack? A.—I don't like him very well.

MR. DYAR

Was asked by Colonel Pollock, Was it your sense of duty, or fear of being called a coward, that prompted you go to and meet the Modocs in council on the 11th of April? A.—Both, and for fear of a failure on part of the Commission I was also afraid I would be branded a coward.

Third Day.

TUESDAY, July 8.

Jack entered upon his defense.

Jack was asked if he desired to call any witnesses. A.—I want Dave, Mose and Scar faced Charley.

The Commission ordered them to be brought in.—Dave and Mose in irons.

Q.—Ask Jack which one he wants to talk to first? A.—Charley.

Charley was called and sworn.

TESTIMONY OF SCAR-FACED CHARLEY.

Q.—Ask Jack what he wants to say to him? A.—Jack wants Charley to tell about Link river—Jack bringing powder.

Charley says the Klamath Lake Indians met us near Lewis Land's after the battle of Lost river, and told us not to shoot at them when they came with the soldiers, but to shoot at the soldiers; also that the Klamath Lake Indians said they would be their friends by and by; but they afterward came and fought us in the lava bed. Ten Klamath Lake Indians came to us in the lava bed, and Jack got a gun from one and I got eighty caps from another. The Klamath Lake Indians who came told me that Allan David had instructed them to shoot in the air, and that they did so, and were their friends. A one eyed Lake Indian gave Jack twenty caps, One Eye also gave Modoc George a horn full of powder. Jack's band took a gun and one pistol from the Klamath Lake Indians, because they (the Klamath Lakes) had stolen our horses.

Riddle asks if the Klamath Lake Indians ever told them to kill Canby? A.—No.

Q.—Charley, did you see Jack kill Canby? A.—I was away off, and did not see him do it. We caught Link John and took him to our camp. John talked a long time, and said he would not fight the Modocs, and told us to fight hard and kill all the soldiers we could, and that Allan David told us to fire in the air. Charley told John not to lie, and he professed friendship.

Q.—Who heard this? A.—All the Indians.

Q.—Did any white man ever tell you to fight? A.—No. Little John told me that all the Yainax Indians were mad at us, and never wanted to see the Modocs again.

Q.—Did old Sconchin ever advise you to fight? A.—No, he would not speak to us. Link River John told us that all the Indians at Yainax were afraid, but that the Klamath Lake Indians were not, and told us to fight. The way we got most of our ammunition was, that after the fight of the 17th of January, we went around and picked up cartridges, took out the powder and run the balls over. We had plenty of caps. Klamath Lake Indians were in the fight of the 17th of January. The Klamath Lakes lay down, and after the soldiers had gone I went to them and got ammunition, and they told us they had laid down on purpose to get a talk with us. The soldiers had quit fighting, and we were on our way home to the stronghold. The Klamath Lakes told us they were our friends. I took off my pistol and told them they had urged on this fight. They professed friendship, and I told them they could show their friendship by leaving their ammunition under a rock, and I could get it next day. They did, and I got 100 rounds myself.

By the Court—Ted Wam to ask him some other question.

To Charley—What else do you know?

Q.—Where was you when General Canby was killed? Locate your position as near as possible. A.—I was stopping round the head of the lake between a quarter and a half mile.

Q.—Which, if any, of the prisoners at the bar were at the killing of General Canby? A.—George dead, Boston, Hooka, Bogus, Jack, Sconchin and Shacknasty. After Jack went out Donchew and Sholocks went out. Saw firing from the distance.

TESTIMONY OF DAVE.

Dave and Mose were called into court. Dave being sworn, the following is the substance of his testimony:

Jack wanted Dave to tell what La Lakes did. Answer—He told us not to give up, but to fight. I saw him at Fairchild's ranch, and a long time I shook hands. La Lakes told me he had come to see all the Modocs and have a talk. La Lakes asked me why the Modocs did not come to talk with him, and told me that Allen David had sent word for them to fight it out, and had told his men to get a place like the Modocs had to fight in, and that he was ashamed he had not been there before the fight at Lost river took place. La Lakes told me that the soldiers wanted to get Jack out for the purpose of making peace, and that they would then burn him.

TESTIMONY OF MOSE.

Mose being sworn, his evidence in substance was about the same as the foregoing witness' testimony.

TESTIMONY OF LIEUTENANT ANDERSON.

H. H. Anderson, Lieutenant Fourth Artillery, being called and sworn, testified as to the command of Gen. Canby and his duties.

Q.—Was he in receipt of instructions from any source as to the course he was to pursue? Was he receiving instructions from time to time? A.—Yes, sir; from time to time, from the Commanding General of the army.

Q.—What kind of instructions were they? Did you see them yourself? A.—Yes, sir; generally telegraphic instructions.

Q.—What was their nature? What did they instruct him to do? A.—Instructed him to use his utmost endeavors to bring about a peaceable termination of the trouble.

Q.—What relation did he hold with the Peace Commissioners? A.—He was ordered down there to consult and advise with them.

Q.—At the time General Canby was killed what kind, if any, military operations were going on? A.—None whatever.

Q.—He was not alone there negotiating with the Indians? A.—No, sir; there were troops encamped within two miles on one side and about three on the other of Captain Jack's stronghold.

Q.—Were there hostile forces on both sides? A.—I don't know whether they were considered hostile at the negotiations or not. There had been no peace made; there were only negotiations going on and a cessation of hostilities.

Q.—How many engagements had there been? A.—There had been two general engagements with the troops and one or two skirmishes—22 or 23 were killed or had died from wounds.

Q.—How do you characterize the contest that was going on? A.—An Indian war.

Q.—At the time of General Canby's death, I think you said, a suspension of arms and hostilities was existing? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Do you desire to make any further statement? A.—No, sir; except to say that the troops had moved up after the first negotiations of the peace by the Peace Commissioners, for Fairchild's; they had entirely broken off negotiations, and a movement of troops had taken place during the time that there was no communication between the Indians and the Peace Commissioners, which, I think, was some eight or ten days. The troops moved up, and there were messages sent in from the Commission, desiring to have a talk, and they had a talk.

TESTIMONY OF ASSISTANT SURGEON M'ELDERRY.

Henry McElderry, Assistant Surgeon U. S. A., testified that he saw Canby dead, and further as follows: He had been entirely stripped of every article of clothing. He had three wounds on his body and several abrasions of the face. One of the wounds was apparently made by a ball and was about at the inner canthus of the left eye. He also testified as to the wounds of Dr. Thomas and the death of others killed in different battles with the Modocs.

CAPTAIN JACK MAKES A SPEECH.

Colonel Elliott—Tell Jack that everything he says will go to the President.

Jack—Riddle always told me to be a good man. I know the white man's heart, but not the Indian's. Roseborough has always given me good advice. I have always known the whites had good hearts. I do not know all the Indians. I considered myself as a white man and took papers. I know all the people in the country, and they all knew me to be an honest man. Everybody in Yreka knows me, but you men here do not. I could always get a pass from the whites, and it would say I was "a good Indian." No man can say that I have ever done anything wrong. The white men, whenever they saw me pass, knew I was good. I have always spoke in favor of the whites, but I do not know of any other chief who did so. I would like to see the man, and cannot see why the whites got mad at me. I told them to come; never got anything only what I paid for. I lived like the whites; lived upon what I could kill and catch; never begged. [To Riddle.] Got it honestly; have always took your advice until the war began; hardly know how to talk; do not know how white men talk. I always told the white men to come and live in my country without pay. I did not know the war was going to commence. Major Jackson and Meacham talked good; understood I was to have a talk with J. Applegate; wanted H. Miller to be present. He gave me good advice. Miller wanted to talk for me and be present. D. Crawley also wanted me to get my rights. It seared me when Major Jackson came in the morning. I had no clothes on and did not understand why they came. When Jackson came to my camp I told him not to shoot; told Bogus to go and talk. He would not go. Charley did go and told them not to shoot. Then all got off their horses, and I thought we were going to have a talk. I did not know why they came to fight me. I sat down. Only a few Modocs there. The Major shot my man down while they were standing round. I ran away. I did not want to fight. I took care of my wounded women. I ran away. I did nothing. I went to the lava bed; had only a few people. I did not want to fight. On my way to the lava bed I met a man and sent him back. I staid in the lava bed, and did not want to fight. I saw no white man for a long time. I staid in the lava bed. John Fairchild came and asked me if I wanted to fight. Told him no, I did not want to fight any more. Hot Creeks started for reservation via Linkville. Got frightened at Klamath Ferry and ran away. Then the Hot Creeks came to my camp and told me we would be killed. They got scared and all come to me. Some of the Indians were still at Hot Creek, going to Lost river, and they ran also. When all were at a place I told some to go back to Fairchild. Hot Creeks came to me. Hooka Jim was on the north side. I did not know of the murders until Hooka Jim told me, and did not think that they would kill the whites; did not want them to stay, did not tell them to kill any, don't know who told them to do so, I told Hooka I never killed any one, and it was not done with my consent. I thought the whites liked me. [To Hooka.] What did you kill them for? You done it on your own account. I thought the whites would be mad; never told any of my men to kill, told them it was bad and they ought not to do it; all mad because Hooka did after leaving Lost river I did not intend to fight. Fairchild told me it was bad, and if I did not quit soldiers would come, I told him I would quit if the soldiers would; I also told him I was afraid to go to his house. I did not come for a long time. I was afraid. I did not get any news for a long time. Fairchild did not come after a long time. Fairchild came with a squaw, and told me to make peace—the people all mad—nothing going on; then the soldiers came, when they came fought all day on the first day and a little next; fought part of two days, then Link River John told me not to be mad at the Klamath Lakes, as they would not shoot at us. I had a talk with some of the Klamath Lakes about it before the fight of the 17th of January. It was a long time and no fighting; long time and no talk. Fairchild came and wanted me to come and have a good talk; he told me the whites were mad on account of the murders on Tules. I told him I never did it, and I told him I didn't want to fight any more, no more war and was ready to quit. I also told him I didn't want the Lost river any more because blood had been spilt there, and I would get a new home. I always wanted to quit and my people were afraid to leave the ones; my women all afraid to leave. While the peace talk was going on a squaw come and said that N. Bosswick told her they would be killed. Then an old man came—one who was killed—then N. Bosswick told the old man that the Peace Commissioners would murder them in council. All the people heard this, and then another squaw came from Fairchild's, and told that Meacham had a pile of wood ready, and would burn me, and that if they got me to go there they would burn me. All the squaws told me the same thing. After hearing all this I was afraid to come. [To Riddle] You and Toby gave me good advice. If I had listened to you and not to the lying squaws, I would not be in the fix I now am. The reason I did not come when the wagon was sent was because of the story of the squaws. I can now see that all the squaws and Whittle's squaw led to me. She told me she was not of my people, and she did not give me good advice. She told me if she didn't come back next day I might know the soldiers would come next day. I have told all about the lies I heard, and I was afraid to come. When you come to see me I was not chief. When the reporters come I didn't want to fight, and did not know what to say. The white men's chief believes his men, but my men would not; I told them not to fight. I wanted to make peace, but the men would not listen to me. None of the men in the cave can say that I ever told them to fight; and when I met in council it was in a friendly way, and that if they would fight it would be against my will.

My being chief is the cause of the whites thinking me the cause of all this trouble. I told them the whites would think this, and they must fight on their own account. Hooka advocated fight, and I got the blame. Sconchin, with Hooka and all, was mad at me. There were different thoughts about what the whites would think. My men would not. I love my wife and children, and wanted peace. Hooka is the one who always advocated fight; he called me an old squaw. Hooka and I fought; I told him he was the cause, and if I could have seen him I wanted to kill him, because he killed men on Tule Lake. I thought the whites wanted Lost river, and that was why the fight commenced. I fight with George because I fell out with Hooka, and he called me a squaw because I never kill white man. He (George) had killed many whites and soldiers. I told him so. George was not ashamed of it. He told me I lay around the camp like a chunk and they went and killed and stole and were not afraid. They would say to me, "What do you want with a gun? You never do anything with it. You sit on the rocks and do nothing." I was not ashamed to be called a squaw, and told them they killed against my will. Scar-faced Charley told me he would go with Hooks. I told them to go—I did not want to live with them. Scar face will tell everything, and I do not want to keep anything back.

SCONCHIN'S SPEECH.

Sconchin John was called, and spoke as follows: When I was camped on Lost river I was scared by the soldiers while living in peace, killing duck. I was out hunting, and looked up and saw the soldiers fighting. I wondered if the soldiers were fighting why they came to kill my children, and did not know why they came. I saw the Indians putting the wounded in a canoe. When I got there Indians all gone, houses on fire, and I went to the hills in search of my family. I found Hooka Jim. He told me two of our men killed. Hooka very mad, and kept on in the mountains. I told him not to fight, but to stay in the mountains. I followed him a long way, and talked to him. He saw four white men. I did not see them. I was on foot; the others were riding. I left them at the lake. After we parted my men followed Hooka. I told him not to go. I sat down on a rock for a long time. I looked toward Lost river and saw the soldiers coming. Then I came down from the mountain to the lake and met the Doctor and Hooka. I told them not to kill, but they would not listen. I saw two men on the south end of the lake.

The Court then adjourned until 9:30 A. M. to-morrow.

Fourth Day.

WEDNESDAY, July 9th.

Jack was asked by the Judge Advocate, through the interpreter, if he had anything more to say, and instructed him not to talk upon the subject on which he had spoken the evening previous. Jack went on to state in substance about as follows:

SECOND SPEECH BY CAPTAIN JACK.

The four scouts, Bogus Charley, Shacknasty Jim, Steamboat Frank, and Hooka, advocated, with me and others, the murder of General Canby and the Peace Commissioners. The discussion about the murder of Canby did not take place in my cave, but in the camp of the other Indians. All the Indians agreed to the murder, because they did not want to go away from this to another country. Hooka Jim went out on the morning of the 11th of April for the express purpose of killing Meacham. The four scouts above mentioned all advised me in council to be a party to the massacre of Canby and the Peace Commission, and I always thought I would have to bear the blame. Another thing which made me afraid to kill the Peace Commissioners was that I had been told that they carried arms and that they would kill me when we met. Hooka Jim again advised the killing of Meacham and the Peace Commission, but I did not want to do so for to have any trouble with them.

Jack then stated that he had nothing more to say.

THE JUDGE ADVOCATE EXONERATES CAPT. JACKSON FROM CAPT. JACK'S IMPUTATIONS.

The Judge Advocate arose and informed the court that Jack, in his speech on the evening previous, had cast an imputation upon the character and conduct of Captain Jackson. He then read several official papers, and a report of Captain Jackson after the battle of Lost river to Major John Green, post commander at Fort Klamath; also, the order commanding Capt. Jackson to proceed to Lost river immediately and bring Jack's band of Modocs on the reservation peaceably if possible, but forcibly if he must. The Judge Advocate also said that the Indians had entered into a treaty with the United States Government to live and remain upon the Klamath Reservation; and that they had left the reservation shortly after coming upon it, and that Meacham, then Superintendent of Indian Affairs for Oregon, had been compelled to gather them and bring them back to the Klamath Reservation on two different occasions, and that they (the Modocs) were at the time at which Capt. Jackson (November 29, 1872), went after them, living in open violation of the treaty made and signed between the Modoc bands and the United States. The Judge Advocate also stated that he only read the foregoing papers for the purpose of exonerating Captain Jackson from the imputations of Captain Jack in his speech to the Commission.

The prisoners were remanded to the custody of the guard, and the Commission went into secret session.

SATANTA AND BIG TREE.—The Washington *Chronicle* of the 3d inst. says:

Yesterday afternoon a conference was held between Gov. DAVIS, of Texas, and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs with reference to the disposition of Satanta and Big Tree. The points involved in this matter are exceedingly interesting and complicated. The election will come off in the fall, and as Gov. Davis will either run for Governor or United States Senator, it would of course, be injudicious for him to offend the public sentiment of the State, which he is bound to execute, and which is overwhelmingly in favor of the punishment of these Indians. If the future could be foreseen, Gov. Davis would acquiesce in the wishes of the Indian Office to pardon them, but should he consent to their pardon—and without his consent they cannot be pardoned—and should the Kiowas subsequently commit any depredations, his act would become one of especial unpopularity. All these points were talked over yesterday, and it was practically concluded that Satanta and Big Tree shall not be released, but shall be punished as originally intended.

A thoroughly French story reaches us by private letter from Alsace. The writer says: "We have found out one very nice way of annoying our oppressors. Very many of the Prussian officers have little white dogs. We catch these little white dogs and color their heads and shoulders red and the hind-quarters blue, leaving a white streak in the middle. Then we let the dogs go, and get around and hear the Prussians swear. It makes them very angry, indeed."—*Philadelphia Press*.

By Overland Telegraph.

EASTERN DATES TO JULY 16.

EASTERN STATES.

Industrial Congress in Session in Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, July 15.—The Industrial Congress of the United States, composed of delegates from various trades unions throughout the country, commenced its session in this city to-day. About 70 delegates were present, representing twelve States. The Congress was called to order by H. A. Foran, President of the Coopers' International Union. He stated the objects of the session of the Union, one of which he said was to form a new political party. Permanent officers were appointed, and a

The Daily Oregonian.

THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 17, 1873.

MEETING OF THE STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

The Republican State Central Committee will meet at EUGENE CITY, on THURSDAY, THE 7TH DAY OF AUGUST, 1873, at 7:30 o'clock P M., to arrange for the approaching election of a member of Congress to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Hon. J. G. Wilson, and for such other business as may be deemed proper. A full attendance of the members of the Committee is desired.

O. W PARRISH, Chairman

Portland, July 14, 1873

The Centennial Celebration.

By the act of Congress providing for the Centennial exposition and celebration of the hundredth anniversary of American independence, it was made the duty of the President of the United States, whenever he should be informed by the government of Pennsylvania that provision had been made for the erection of suitable buildings for the purpose of an international exposition and for the exclusive control of such buildings and management of such exposition by the National Centennial Commission created by the act, to make proclamation of the same, and to fix and designate the time and place for holding the exposition. In accordance with these provisions, the President, having duly received the notice contemplated, issued his proclamation on the 4th instant, naming Fairmount Park, which is within the corporate limits of Philadelphia, as the place, and designating the 19th of April for the opening and the 19th of October for the closing of the Exposition. There could not be a more appropriate place selected for this grand national festival. To every natural advantage, is superadded the fact that it is within the corporate limits of the city in which the heroic fathers of the Republic signed that immortal declaration which, had its purpose failed, would inevitably have cost them the lives and the fortunes, if not the sacred honor, they pledged to the maintenance of independent Government in America. The bell on Liberty Hall may peal its notes of solemn joy on the morning of the nation's hundredth birthday, in the hearing of a larger concourse of her people than was ever yet gathered together on the earth. And not less fit are the days designated for the opening and closing of the celebration. The 19th of April is the anniversary of the battle of Lexington, the first engagement of the Revolutionary war. The opening of the Exposition on that day will at once commemorate the initial event of the actual struggle for liberty, and mark the opening of the beautiful springtime when nature is just putting on her robes of loveliness, type of the freshness and promise of our national youth. The closing day, the 19th of October, is the anniversary of the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown, and the triumphant closing up of the conflict for freedom: the autumn when, the toils of the toilsome summer over, the happy laborers about the the harvest home.

To-day (17th) the great College regatta will come off over the Springfield course. Hitherto these boating matches have been held on Quinsigamond, near Worcester. But this year, Yale objected, notwithstanding the fact that Quinsigamond is the finest sheet of water in the United States, for this purpose. However, the Connecticut at Springfield makes a very fine course when once the crews have become accustomed to the currents. The contest of to-day will be most exciting; and every Yankee will watch for announcement of the result with the same lively pride that inspires the Englishman when the Derby is on hands. The crews that engage in this contest are: Harvard, Amherst, Columbia, Dartmouth, Williams, and Yale. The four-oar race are to come off at 4 this grand event of the year. Of late years, with Massachusetts men, the odds are on Harvard.

The police of Brooklyn seem to be just about as near the solution of the Goodrich murder mystery as they were six weeks ago. Wm. Stoddard confessed voluntarily. He'd not been for this we do not know what the detectives would have done. Our morning dispatches say that Roscoe has not been seen around any of his old haunts since the arrest of his alleged accomplice! The fact of the matter is, the police have been looking for the Spaniard Roscoe ever since the commission of the murder! We are forced upon the conviction that Roscoe is a mythical personage whose existence is a convenience to a discomfited force of detectives.

With the payment of 500,000,000 francs on the 5th of September next, the permanent withdrawal of German troops from French territory will commence. The army of occupation will hold the departments of Meuse, Moselle, Vosges and Meurthe. These will be partially evacuated only. It will be remembered that one of the most bitter prescriptions of the treaty of Versailles was that portion which retained to Germany some of the richest portions of Alsace and Lorraine. France must lose forts and more than half the country in the basin of the Moselle; large parts of Meurthe and Vosges departments, Strasburg, Toule, and, in fact, nearly every strategic point of importance, in the hands of the conquering Prussian. It will be many a weary year before she can reasonably hope to recover them, and under any circumstances the territory would be most dangerous to the retaining parts of dismembered Lorraine.

At the last half-monthly meeting of the British Royal Geographical Society, held in London, Sir Bartle Frere announced that the King of Italy had intrusted him with a gold medal to be handed to Dr. Livingstone, the great African explorer. Sir Bartle also read a letter stating that the Queen had been graciously pleased to approve of the recommendation of Mr. Gladstone of the grant of a pension of £300 per annum on the Civil List, in recognition of the value of his researches in Central Africa."

Mr. Justice White, of Richmond, Va., steps in just now to rescue the waning reputation of the village woolsack. In the case of nineteen barbers, this model Justice of the Peace has decided that shaving on Sunday has become a necessity by long usage and public opinion, and is an adjunct to that proper cleanliness—which is next to godliness—that is necessary for proper attendance upon Church services, and a due observance of the Sabbath

"There may be errors in the management of the roads, and occasional hardships is individual cases, which no ordinary foresight could remedy or prevent.—*J. G. in Bulletin.*

One of those individual hardships is felt by many citizens of Hillsboro, Washington county, and another by the community about Forest Grove. A judicious management of affairs at these two points, would greatly augment the receipts of the railroad company, and make friends of several farmers, too.

The Flour Trade of Oregon.

Nothing is more soothing to a person in trouble than the manifestation of a generous sympathy by those around him. Your neighbor may be wholly unable to assist you, in any tangible way, but still he can greatly mitigate your miseries by letting you see that he has fellow feeling for you. Even such a helpless but deeply sympathizing friend has Oregon in San Francisco, as evidence of which we quote the following tearful deliverance from the San Francisco *Bulletin* of the 10th instant

The unpleasant fact is beginning to dawn upon the understanding of the manufacturers of flour in Oregon, that the market which they have during the past supplied with flour is fast failing, and that they must soon seek a market somewhere else The splendid water power possessed by Oregon has made the manufacture of flour there quite an important industry. Hitherto its millers have been able to compete successfully with the millers of this city, the cost of transportation being more than counterbalanced by the saving accruing from the operation of their mills with water power instead of with steam There has also been a shade of difference between the price of wheat in Oregon and that prevailing in this city, in favor of the millers of the former. Of late, however, this difference has, by various causes, been equalized, and the Oregonian miller is now compelled to pay to the farmer as much for wheat as the miller in this city has to do. He is thus unable to sustain the competition any longer without suffering a great loss.

Since this revolution in the condition of things has taken place, Oregon is becoming sorely perplexed over the prospective destruction of one of its most promising industries. It is sadly at a loss to know where it shall get another market in lieu of the one it has lost. The outlook is not encouraging. The construction of the Northern Pacific Railroad to Puget Sound, it hopes will give access to a new market in the towns situated thereon, and in the adjacent province of British Columbia. The latter at present takes from 25,000 to 30,000 barrels of Oregon flour per year, and it is expected that it will be doubled on the opening of the railroad. This would indicate that the conversion of Oregon wheat into flour for export must ever remain limited, and the growth of the industry will only keep step with its own internal development.

There is no man in Oregon who will not feel profoundly impressed by this exhibition of unselfish interest in our commercial prospects, and we, therefore, do not hesitate to assume the position of representative of all the Webfeet, and return our and their heartfelt thanks for so prompt a kindness.

The statement of a few facts, however, of which the writer of this article does not appear to be fully aware, might have a tendency to convince him and any of his readers under whose eye they may chance to fall, that the condition of the Webfoot nation, though bad enough, is by no means so desperate as the writer seems to suppose. Oregon long since ceased to rely wholly upon California for a market for her surplus of breadstuffs. Very large quantities of wheat and flour have been shipped from the Columbia river to the Atlantic cities and to foreign markets during the last two years, and especially during the last year. Ship loads of Oregon flour leave Portland for China direct, and we are so situated geographically that we can always rival California in that vastly increasing market. We also send large quantities of wheat and flour to Liverpool direct. And Oregon flour has a regular and ready sale in New York and Boston, whither our millers ship large amounts. Oregon some time ago was looking about somewhat anxiously for a market for grain and flour, so as to free her from absolute dependence on the limited and unsteady market offered by California, but her shippers have long since ceased to feel so absorbing an interest in the subject, having already established themselves in the confidence of markets that cannot be forestalled with a few thousand barrels. What a disinterested part San Francisco acted in helping Oregon find this better market is apparent in the fact, that when one of our shippers, a few years since, shipped a cargo of flour to New York, a prominent newspaper of San Francisco came out with an article expressing great sorrow and even indignation at the transaction, because that cargo would be reported in New York as California flour, and would ruin the reputation of California brands. But the cargo arrived safely, and was put in the market as *Oregon* flour; and as soon as it was examined it went off like hot cakes at a dollar more on the barrel than the best California brands, and it has kept from fifty cents to three dollars per barrel ahead of the best California, ever since. Only look at the New York market reports, and you will find Oregon brands of flour quoted at the very highest rates, and always above California brands. Pick up the New York *Times*—take it at random if you choose—and see if we are not speaking the truth.

And, furthermore, the best Oregon brands are to-day selling for fifty cents to a dollar more on the barrel, *in San Francisco*, than California brands. This is a fact that can not be gainsaid. Best California is quoted at $5 50 per barrel, but it does not sell at that amount. Its best jobbing rates are $5@$5 12, while first-class Oregon sells readily for $5 25@$5 50. This is the truth, and it may as well be told.

So it is pretty plain that in a pinch, Oregon could compete successfully with California for the local trade of San Francisco, the superiority of our brands being about sufficient to pay freight thither. When it becomes necessary, our millers and merchants may conclude to go into the home market against their sympathizing neighbor, but being capitalists themselves, they are at present engaged in building up a reputation and business abroad, with the purpose of establishing direct trade both ways with foreign markets—selling them our breadstuffs, and importing their merchandise directly into Oregon.

The St. Louis papers have an exceedingly uncomplimentary style when speaking of the aldermen of that city. One paper says of a member of the City Council that he "does a larger business in expressing his opinions, on a smaller amount of capital, than any other man in seven States."

That Senge.

HILLSBORO, July 15.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN:

The *Bulletin* says, in an article signed J. G., "It is not improbable that certain parties will endeavor to drag the freight question into the election." Not at all, Bro. J. G, especially in Washington county, as the railroad don't take freight at but one point (except eggs), hence the farmers don't pay any. "If so, it will be found on full investigation that instead of Holladay gouging the farmers, Ben Holladay and the bond-holders are the worst gouged set of men that ever set foot in these parts," and all on account of not getting freight. The last sentence quoted certainly indicates a dawning of reason. The farmers would certainly patronize the road but for the good reason that they won't let them.

A horrible affair has occurred at Roxbury, Delaware county, Mass. A young woman named Mary Moore has been for some time slightly deranged, and her relatives intended soon to take her to an insane asylum. This fact coming to her ears made her very melancholy, and she told them "they would be sorry for it." Soon after, while the relatives were absent, the young woman set her clothes on fire and crawled into bed, also firing the bedding. In a few minutes the friends returned, and every effort was made to extinguish the flames and save the girl's life, but she was so terribly burned that she died in a few minutes.

General Butler Cornered

"Mr. Butler's Celebration," or so the Boston papers styled the great Union Temperance meeting at Framingham, which was addressed by General Butler on the Fourth) was a remarkable affair in some respects. Before the orator of the day made his appearance, several prominent temperance speakers addressed the audience in strong anti-Butler speeches, demanding that the doughty General be called out on the temperance question and made to "face the Music." At half-past one the Essex statesman began his speech. He discussed almost every question in the range of national politics, paying his respects in strong conservative language to the railway problem, and denounced Governor Washburn in unmeasured terms for neglect of official duty. At the close of General Butler's address the following amusing incident occurred. We quote from the Boston *Advertiser*

As General Butler was about to resume his seat Mr. Godfrey, following out the plan previously arranged, said "Will General Butler tell us whether he is among the friends or opponents of the present liquor law?"

General Butler—Will the gentleman from Milford please remember that asking questions of a Fourth of July orator is like whistling at a funeral! [Laughter and hisses]

Mr Godfrey—We want to know where he is in the present campaign [A voice—"Give the calf more corn"] Will General Butler tell the people where he is, the people have a right to know and want to know. [Hisses and cries of "Shut up" "Dry up"]

General Butler then quietly donned his linen duster, bade adieu to the chairman, and glided quietly through crowd to the back which was waiting in the grove. He was in Boston again at five o'clock.

We are strongly reminded of "Domby and Son,"—the scene on board *The Cautious Clara*, where Captain Bunsby comes at the solicitation of his friend Cuttle to give his opinion (in the words of Cuttle) "in regard to my friend Wal'r; likewise my other friend, Sol. Gills, which is a character for you to come within hail of, being a man of science, which is the mother of invention, and knows no law." "The great commander" thus commences his memorable "opinion"

"My name's Jack Bunsby!"

"He was christened John," cried the delighted Captain Cuttle. "Hear him!"

"And what I says," pursued the voice, after some deliberation, "I stands to."

The Captain, with Florence on his arm, nodded at the auditory, and seemed to say, "Now he's coming out! This is what I meant when I brought him."

"Whereby," proceeded the voice, "why not? If so, what odds! Can any man say otherwise? No. Avast then!"

When it had pursued its train of argument to this point, the voice stopped and rested. It then proceeded very slowly, thus:

"Do I believe this here Son and Heir's gone down, my lads? Mayhap. Do I say so? Which? If a skipper stands out by Sun' George's Channel, making for the Downs, what's right ahead of him? The Goodwins. He isn't forced to run upon the Goodwins; but he may. The bearings of this observation lays in the application of it. That isn't no part of my duty. Awast then, keep a bright lookout for'ard, and good luck to you!"

The voice here went out of the back parlor and into the street, taking the commander of "*The Cautious Clara*" with it, and accompanying him on board again with all convenient expedition, where he immediately turned in, and refreshed his mind with a nap.

It strikes us this scene is a counterpart of that at Framingham.

Our Dead Congressman.

In the Marietta correspondence of the Cincinnati *Times and Chronicle*, of June 5th, we find the following token of the high esteem in which our honored friend, Judge Wilson, was held by his early friends:

To-day (Wednesday) is Commencement proper. The shock produced by the announcement of the death of Mr. Wilson, the Alumni orator, was most startling and painful. The shadow of the event rested upon all the exercises of the day.

In place of the address by Mr. Wilson, resolutions adopted by the Alumni Association of the college were read by the Hon. Aaron Layman, of Columbus, who was his class-mate, and a very feeling and appropriate tribute to his memory was paid by the same gentleman. President Andrews also spoke of his student life, and recalled vividly to our minds, who knew Mr. Wilson in college, the student who was always overflowing with spirit and frolic.

THE FUNERAL.

Born at Reading, of one of the old pioneer families of Hamilton county, Mr. Wilson was known to very many of your readers. A slender, bright and spirited lad of sixteen, he entered the Sophomore Class of Marietta College in 1843, and graduated in 1846. His presence, I well remember, was like some happy bird song among duller sounds, for his good humor and gladness were irrepressible.

After graduation, he was for some time Professor of Farmers' College, at College Hill, studying law in the meantime. In 1852 he went to Oregon, and soon took rank as an able and energetic young lawyer. Advancing step by step, he became Prosecuting Attorney, Clerk of the Supreme Court, Reporter, and then, for eight years held the position of Judge of that highest court in the State. During this period he received the honorary degree of LL D. from his Alma Mater.

In 1870 he was a candidate for Congress, and came near being elected, though the majority against his party had been considerable. Last year he was renominated, and was elected by a handsome majority. Having removed his family to Georgetown, D. C., and fixed his home there for the term of his Congressional service, he had come here in pursuance of a long cherished purpose to meet once more his classmates, and renew the associations of his student life. Tuesday afternoon and evening was spent in one joyous greeting of friends. In the evening, especially, his friends remarked that they had never seen him look brighter or happier. As he was passing to his room to retire for the night, about 11 o'clock, he fell upon the floor, and at half-past one in the morning "the last of earth" had come to him. Commencement day opened to us with the announcement, *Wilson is dead.* It seldom happens, I presume, that such a bolt falls out of such a clear and hopeful sky. It smote the hearts of hundreds with sadness that day. The Alumni, on convening, passed the following resolutions:

"1. *Resolved*, This Association has heard with profound sorrow the announcement of the death of the Hon. Joseph G. Wilson, LL.D., representative in the Congress of the United States from Oregon, and recently Judge of the Superior Court of that State, one of the ablest and most distinguished of our Alumni, who died so suddenly and unexpected at the house of his friend, R, P. Iams, in this city, at half-past 1 o'clock this morning, in the 47th year of his age.

"2. *Resolved*, In this sudden death of our beloved brother the associated Alumni of Marietta College have lost one from whom they, as well as his adopted State and the whole nation, had abundant reason to expect greater things in the future than even the past of his eventful life has manifested.

"3. *Resolved*, We tender our sorrowing sympathy and condolence in this hour of their great bereavement to his family and kindred and friends, and we will attend in a body the funeral of our departed brother.

"4 *Resolved*, The Alumni, in respect to his memory, will wear crape on the left arm as they move in procession to the church to-day to attend the Commencement exercises."

In accordance with the above resolutions, the large body of the Alumni remained over till to-day, and at 10 o'clock, with a large number of citizens, met at the house of Mr. Iams, where the funeral services were held. His wife, who had accompanied Mr. Wilson on his visit, was present. One brother, Mr. Theophilus Wilson, of Avondale, and two sisters, Mrs. Pyle and Miss Harriet Wilson, of College Hill, were present also. The four surviving children were at their home in Georgetown. President Andrews and Professor Beach conducted the services. The tender words of sympathy and the truthful words of eulogy they spoke found a response in every heart.

His remains rest in Mound Cemetery. He loved Marietta, and he had often expressed the wish that he might rest there at last. It is as he wished, and nowhere could more loving hands have prepared the grave.

The Alumni have ordered the printing of the address he had prepared, and, together with it, a brief memorial of him embodying the resolutions passed, and the remarks made at the funeral. This work was committed to the hands of the Hon. Amos Layman, of Columbus, who was his classmate, and who was with him when he died. All was done that could be done by the Alumni and citizens to express to the family the universal sympathy that prevails. ALUMNUS.

A Woman's View of a Question in which Woman is Concerned.

PORTLAND, July 15, 1873.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN:

Inclosed I send you a copy of the communication which was sent to the *New Northwest* for publication, by the widow of G. W. Brown, but which the editor of that journal rejected, or at least declined to publish on the plea of limited space, and a fear that she would tire "the dear public" with too much upon one theme. Should the columns of the OREGONIAN prove to be less crowded than those of the *New Northwest*, and you conclude to insert the article, I hope you will beg those of the "dear public" who are "tired" of the "theme" to consider themselves under no compulsion to read it. H. C. BROWN.

PORTLAND, July 1, 1873.

On the morning of June 20th, I was much pleased with the reappearance of the *New North-west*, but judge of my surprise, pain and mortification when, on perusing its columns, to find therein an editorial palliating the past course of conduct pursued by Mr. Hipple (or Mitchell) Had a like editorial appeared in a man's rights journal, I should have hoped for Mrs. Duniway to come promptly forward and with sound logic and severe criticism silence the author beyond any inclination ever to repeat the offense, but, inasmuch as said editorial was published in a woman's rights journal, and the writer is Mrs Duniway herself, I can only hope that she will not feel disappointed, but be content if her views as set forth in said article should remain exclusively her own, for it is hardly probable that any right minded person will ever indorse them. most assuredly right-minded women will not. But for this obnoxious editorial I should feel no call for my present painful undertaking. But when a leader of an honorable cause, as a leader, commits an error, or does a wrong, it not only becomes a privilege, but also a duty of the friends and supporters of such cause to point out the error and call the offending leader to account. Few, if any, will deny that Mrs. Duniway committed a grave error in palliating Mr. Mitchell's course, and did the cause of woman a grievous wrong in holding him up as worthy to become "the special champion of the rights of all women." But for her course I should have been content to leave Mr. Mitchell in the care of his constituents. Now, as a true, sincere friend to Mrs. Duniway, and to the cause of which she justly claims to be a leader, and one who subscribes for the *New Northwest* and is willing "to contribute her own opinions to its columns," if she be allowed, whether they coincide with the editor's or not—to such I feel it a duty to review Mrs Duniway's editorial in reference to Mr. Mitchell. With lively sympathy she sets aside the charge of fraud by saying "the accusation that Mr. Mitchell is a defaulter, in direct opposition to the positive declarations of his business partner to the contrary, partakes of the nature of downright persecution." Does Mrs. Duniway forget the fact that Mr. Hipple (or Mitchell) absconding, taking with him moneys which did not rightfully belong to him (notwithstanding he endeavored to leave an equivalent), to say the least, was taking an unwarrantable liberty, which in itself amounts to a wrong of no small magnitude, but which all are ready to admit dwindles into insignificance when compared to the baser crimes of seduction, desertion, adultery and bigamy, with all of which Mr Mitchell has been charged, and as yet has not satisfactorily denied? But of these charges Mrs. Duniway says: "I do not propose to seriously discuss at present, wishing to consider everybody innocent until proven guilty." Where is her sympathy for down trodden woman, of which we have all heard so much? Does she not waste "a golden opportunity" to show forth the cruel oppression of woman, the treachery and tyranny of man? And if she requires stronger evidence and clearer proof to establish guilt than living victims of the crimes charged, then Heaven forbid that she should ever become our supreme judge. That Mr. Mitchell is guilty, and that he felt the enormity of his crimes, is evident from his explanation, and to hide them as much as possible from the eyes of the world, and to escape a just retribution, he did what was a very "natural thing" for a criminal to do—changed his name, and understood well what Mrs. Duniway does not seem to think of: that had he applied to the Oregon or any other State Legislature to have his assumed name legalized, it would have led directly to the disclosure of the very facts which it was designed to conceal; and he understands his profession, too, sufficiently well to know the importance of concealing his very foot prints until beyond the reach of that law to which Mrs. Duniway is pleased to refer his friends for redress.

Concerning Mr. Mitchell's election to the Senate, Mrs. Duniway says: "As a leader in the woman movement, we personally exerted an influence in his behalf that if used against him would have insured his defeat." Under existing circumstances, had other than Mrs. Duniway herself charged her with saying this I should have grown indignant and defended her to the best of my ability. But as it is, I dare not deny that she may place his political career on the same easy balance whereon she weighed his moral one, and if so, what more will it require than a soulless speech in favor of woman suffrage, delivered in the Senate Chamber, to turn the scale to her satisfaction and convince her that he did what he could for the cause of woman; and Mr Mitchell can well afford to lend his voice to any cause—even a just one—if thereby he can but stay the indignation of an outraged people.

But Mrs Duniway claims for Mr. Mitchell repentance. Pray, where is the repentance? According to Bible doctrine, repentance begets humility. Had Mr. Mitchell possessed that Christian grace in an average degree, knowing his own record to be a dark one, he would never have aspired to the highest office within the gift of a State. Did he possess it even now that his record has been shown to the people, he would at once resign his high position as the only restitution that he can make to an injured constituency. Whether he will do this at all remains to be seen; but Mrs. Duniway does not seem to think it necessary or probable, but urges him to make restitution for his wrongs to women by becoming the special champion of the rights of women. If Mr. Mitchell would make restitution in part (which is all that he ever can do,) for his wrongs to woman, let him provide comfortably for his weary, worn-out deserted wife in Pennsylvania, and look after the interests of his deserted children there. Let him restore the long lost daughter, the lovely Jessie, to the arms of her heart-broken mother—that the sweet child may realize the depth and fullness of an own mother's love, the worth and tenderness of a mother's care. But Heaven protect the cause of Woman's Rights, from such a *withering* blight as Senator Mitchell's influence. It would require but few such champions as he to consign our noble cause to utter oblivion. Imagine Mr. Mitchell in the Senate chamber lifting his voice in behalf of down trodden woman, in smoking tones "*demanding* for woman an equal show with men in the race for success in life," while in one State there still lives the victim of his betrayal and desertion, also two deserted children there, in other States deceived daughter and a deceived wife, living a proofs that his practical life has not only been in direct opposition to woman's rights and human rights, but also in direct violation of the holiest commands engraved on the tablets of stone. I ask, might not sarcastic scorn justly curl the lip of every pure, noble-minded Senator in the assembly? Let *women* answer.

But in conclusion, let me say to mothers, when in coming years you turn from the "the green grave of Senator Mitchell, where you have taught your little ones to lisp his name, with your own heart filled with thanks to God that *he* lived to aid in the great moral struggle," pause for an instant beside another, per chance a lowly grave, and though you may not care to teach your little ones to lisp the name of Hodie Hoon, you may whisper as a word of warning to your daughter, who is budding into a promising womanhood "There lies the victim of Senator Mitchell's seduction, his deserted wife. H. C. BROWN.

PORTLAND, July 1st, 1873.

ARE YOU LAME?

With Rheumatism, Gout, Stiff Joints, Sprains, Bruises, Partial Paralysis or Lame Back? Are you afflicted with Neuralgia, Nervous Headache, Toothache, Earache, Sore Throat, Colic, Cramps, Pleurisy, Pain in the Breast or Sides, or any internal or external aches or pains If so, use the never failing family remedy, PRATT'S ABOLITION OIL. Price, small, fifty cents, large, one dollar For sale by all druggists

FURIFY YOUR BLOOD!

Cure Scrofulous Eruptions, Skin Diseases, heal old Sores, regulate your Bowels, invigorate your Liver, cure Fever and Ague, Constipation, Piles and Dyspepsia, with the Great Vegetable Blood Purifier and Liver Regulator, PRATT'S NEW LIFE. Price one dollar For sale by all druggists.

A. McBOYLE & CO., Druggists and Chemists, San Francisco, Sole Proprietors.

BORN:

June 15th, to the wife of Jos Oppenheimer, a son—a twelve-pounder.

NEW TO-DAY.

Watch Found,

ABOUT ONE MILE WEST OF THE CITY, which the owner can have by calling on the undersigned, proving property and paying for this advertisement. jy17d2t I. H GOVE, cor Twelfth and Jefferson streets

ICE!

THE PORTLAND ICE WORKS!

ARE NOW PREPARED TO FURNISH ICE TO CONsumers in any part of the city

At 2½ Cents per Pound.

Ice will be properly packed and shipped to consumers elsewhere at the same rate

Orders left with the drivers, or at the Works,

Second street, bet. Main and Madison,

Will receive prompt attention

jy17d1m1 CHAS. F. BROWN, Proprietor.

Notice.

ORDINANCE 1173.—SECTION 1 THAT THE occupants of any premises, and the owners or agents of any unoccupied premises, fronting or abutting on any street, the roadway of which has been improved by macadamizing, planking to the extent, of fourteen or more feet, or paved with Nicolson pavement, be, and they are hereby, required, at their own expense, to clean the street in front of or abutting upon their respective lots or premises, by scraping, sweeping and removing the dirt, on Friday or Saturday of each week during the year; the dirt so removed to be deposited in such place or places as the Street Commissioner shall designate

Sec. 3 A failure to comply with the provisions of section one of this Ordinance shall be deemed a misdemeanor, and upon conviction before the Police Judge, the offender, or offenders, shall be subject to a fine of not less than five nor more than twenty five dollars for each and every offense

The citizens are hereby notified that for all failures to comply with the provisions of sect on one, above cited, of this Ordinance, on and after Saturday, July 26th, 1873, complaint will be made before the Police Court

By order of the Committee on Streets and Public Property. ROBT. A HABERSHAM,

Portland, July 15, 1873 Sup't of Streets.

Fresh Importations

Now Landing and for Sale

Ex Hermine from Liverpool

WM. YOUNGER & CO.

India Pale Ale and Extra Stout,

In Quarts and Pints.

Extra Refined

Table Salt in Waterproof Packages,

5 lbs., 10 lbs., and 20 lbs each.

Fine Table Salt in Bottles and Jars.

Cases Pure Bicarbonate of Soda.

Cases Brough's Scouring Bath Brick.

Casks Soda Crystals.

J. F. Morton's

ENGLISH PICKLES,

Assorted Quarts and Pints.

Ex Alaska from Yokohama, JAPAN.

Chests, Half Chests and Caddies of New Crop Young Hyson and Oolong.

Extra Choice Natural Leaf Japan Tea.

Ex "Margaret Crockford," AND OTHER ARRIVALS.

40,000 lbs Assorted Cordage, From 1-4th inch to 1 inch.

500 Sacks Patna No. 1 Rice.

Ex Ship "Confidence" and Brig "Koloa," From San Francisco.

3,075 Sack Fine Liverpool Dairy Salt. In Quarter, Halves and Whole Sacks.

CORBITT & MACLEAY.

C. D. MORRISON & CO.

SHIPPING, FORWARDING, AND

COMMISSION MERCHANTS!

NO 3, SPEAR ST., SAN FRANCISCO,

Proprietors of the

Star Line Pacific Coast Packets.

VESSELS OF THIS LINE WILL HEREAFTER BE dispatched to Portland every ten days

We would be obliged to correspondents if they would instruct their correspondents to ship by the Star Line.

Will advance all charges upon goods coming from any part of the United States, saving storage and extra drayage. Consignments of Lumber, Staves, or any kind of Oregon production, solicited

Parties desiring to CHARTER VESSELS for Coast or Foreign ports can always be supplied by addressing our house in San Francisco, or Messrs. J W. McCRAKEN & CO., Portland. jy16d3m

FURNITURE, CARPETS, BEDDING,

PAPER-HANGINGS, ETC.,

AT

EMIL, LOWENSTEIN & CO.'S,

THE ONLY ESTABLISHMENT IN OREGON PREPARED TO FURNISH HOUSES COMPLETELY.

All Goods Sold at Reduced Rates.

EMIL, LOWENSTEIN & CO, 135, 138 and 140 First St., Portland, Or. jy11d1m

Ex "Hermine,"

1,000 BOXES WINDOW GLASS!

For sale in quantities to suit.

GEO. L. STORY,

43 Front St., Portland.

AT SAN FRANCISCO COST!

DOORS, WINDOWS AND BLINDS!

OF ALL SIZES.

Call and See our Stock.

EVERDING & FARRELL,

150 Front street.

REID & VESTAL,

STALLS 22 23,

Central Market.

THE VERY BEST MEATS

CONSTANTLY ON HAND

Street Contracting.

W. H. BUTTS IS STILL IN THE BUSINESS. Especial attention given to

Repairing Roadways and Sidewalks,

Anything from a mousehole to a full sized block

Enquire at residence, corner of Fifth and Caruthers street, or hail the MODOC EXPRESS on the street.

For Sale or Rent.

IMMIGRANTS AND OTHERS IN WANT OF CHEAP Lands should call on me before buying. I can accommodate them with large or small tracts, improved or otherwise, in this and adjoining counties. Terms easy. Two NEAT COTTAGES, conveniently located to business, and several SMALL FARMS, for rent Office, 143 Front street. P. A. MARQUAM.

Ocean Steamers.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO, DIRECT.

Carrying the U. S. Mail.

THE OREGON STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S STEAMship

AJAX

FRED BOLLES . . . , Commander

Will leave Portland Warehouse and Dock Company's Wharf at foot of F Street, for the above port

FRIDAY, JULY 18, 1873. At 8 o'clock A. M.

For Freight or Passage apply at the Office of the Company, corner F and Front Streets

GEO. W. WEIDLER, Agent.

For Victoria, Nanaimo and Sitka.

THE OREGON STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S STEAM Propeller

CALIFORNIA,

JOHN HAYES, Commander,

Will leave Portland Warehouse and Dock Company's Wharf, at foot of F Street, for the above ports

MONDAY, JULY —th, 1873, At 6 o'clock, P. M

Victoria, Nanaimo and Sitka freight must be cleared before 12 o'clock, A. M

For Freight or Passage apply at the Office of the Company, corner of F and Front Street.

GEO. W. WEIDLER, Agent.

For Port Townsend, Seattle, Steilacoom and Olympia.

THE OREGON STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S STEAM Propellor

CUSSIE TELFAIR,

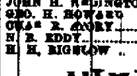
CAPT. GARDINER, will leave Portland Wharf and Dock Company's Wharf, foot of F street, for the above ports,

For Freight or Passage apply at the office of the Company, corner of F and Front streets.

GEO. W WEIDLER, Agent.

From Coos Bay for San Francisco

THE STEAMER



EASTPORT,

GEO. EATON..... Captain,

Will leave COOS BAY for SAN FRANCISCO, on or about the

1st and 15th of Each Month.

Has SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS FOR PASSENGERS. For freight or passage apply to

jel6d6m F. SCHULTE, Agent, Coos Bay. D BRADLY, Agent, San Francisco.

Watches and Jewelry.

L. C. Henrichsen & Co.,

FASHIONABLE JEWELERS!

109 First St.,

Offer a complete assortment of

Diamonds and Jewelry,

Gold and Silver watches and SILVERWARE

Insurance.

MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF SAN FRANCISCO.

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

Capital $1,000,000

JOHN H. REDINGTON..... President.

GEO. H. HOWARD..... Vice President.

CHAS. R. STORY..... Secretary.

N. B. EDDY..... Marine Secretary.

H. H. HIGHLOW..... Assistant Secretary.

Oregon Branch.

PORTLAND..... P. Wasserman, C. H. Lewis, B. Goldsmith, D. Mosessohn, Jr., Louis Frank.

SALEM..... L. F. Grover.

ALBANY..... J. A. Calvert.

DALLAS..... H. M. Rice.

CORVALLIS..... J. C. Avery.

Agents for Oregon and Washington Ter'y.

HALLIDAY HOYD,

Rock River Paper Company's PATENT FELT ROOFING!

PUT ON FOR $6 PER SQUARE.

Prepared Plastering Board,

SHEATHING and CARPET PAPER.

For sale by H. C. MORRICE, Masonic Temple, Portland

REGALIAS AND TRIMMINGS!

Only Regalia House in the State.

MASONIC BOOKS AND BLANKS!

GOLD AND SILVER

Laces, Fringes, Spangles, Stars, Bullion, etc.

H. C. MORRICE, Masonic Temple, Portland, Or.

jy4

For Sale,

850,000 Acres of Land

IN SOUTHERN OREGON.

Title Perfect—U. S. Land Grant Fully Confirmed.

THE "PACIFIC LAND COMPANY," INCORPORated with capital stock of 5,000 shares of par value of $240 each, have purchased the road and entire land grant of the "OREGON CENTRAL MILITARY ROAD COMPANY," consisting of over 850,000 acres of

Agricultural, Grazing & Timber Lands,

Passing from Eugene City (125 miles from Portland by Railroad), through the splendid "Lake Country," to Silver City, near the border of Idaho

Each share of the PACIFIC LAND COMPANY thus representing now over 160 acres of land, and is UNASSESSABLE

Three thousand shares belong to the Company, and will be offered for sale by us, the entire proceeds of which will go into the Treasury.

The first one thousand shares will be offered at $120 per share, *United States Currency*—say at the rate of 75 cents per acre. Every share will also be received at its par value of $240, in payment for land, as soon as the appraisals are made. Such share will then be cancelled, and not reissued, and a deed given to the purchaser

The land will be appraised at moderate rates, in accordance with its actual value, as soon as practicable, in sections of 640 acres, and at not less than $1 50 per acre, *U. S. Currency*, and offered for sale Actual settlers, however, always having preference.

We refer, as to the character of this magnificent grant of land, to CLARENCE KING, Esq., the U. S Geologist for this coast, who is fully familiar with it from personal observation; also to the elaborate report of the Hon S J Kenyon, late Surveyor General of Oregon, on this road and lands, from which we quote "There is but very little of the entire grant but what is valuable for either Farming, Grazing or Lumbering purposes."

As shares are cancelled, the average of acres to the remaining shares will naturally increase, and from cash sales dividends will be declared

IMMIGRANTS,

BY BUYING THESE SHARES, CAN SECURE GOOD LANDS, WITH PERFECT TITLE, AT LESS THAN GOVERNMENT RATES,

For Custodians of Trust Funds, the shares of the PACIFIC LAND COMPANY combine absolute security, based on the lands, with promises of large returns, and no investment can be better for CHILDREN, as the value of the property must increase immensely in a few years.

Remittances for shares can be sent to us by Wells, Fargo & Co., or in registered letters.

Full particulars, maps and a descriptive pamphlet can be obtained at our office, where the subscription book for the shares is now open

YOUNG & PAXSON,

Agents for the Pacific Land Company.

Office, No. 424 Montgomery St., San Francisco.

President—H. F. TESCHEMACHER Directors—J. S. PAXSON, OLIVER ELDRIDGE, J. R. JARMON and H. F. CUTTER, of San Francisco.

Refer to—V. C AINSWORTH, S. G REED and W. S. LADD, of Portland.

D J PENGRA, Springfield, near Eugene. ja26d1m

...uction and Commission.

A. B. RICHARDSON,

...TIONEER

...rner of Front and Oak Streets.

AUCTION SALES

...AL ESTATE, GROCERIES, GENERAL

...CHANDISE AND MORE

Days—Wednesday and Saturday

A. B. RICHARDSON, Auctioneer

At Private Sale,

...partment of GROCERIES & LIQUOR

...RAL ADVANCES MADE ON CONSIGNMENTS

...ng Household Furniture will receive

...Second-Hand Furniture.

A. B. RICHARDSON, A...

...egular and Peremptory Sale

...HAT. STATE

...Horses Wagons, Furniture,

...ERAL MERCHANDISE, ETC.

I will sell at my Auction Rooms, on

...ATURDAY, JULY 19, 1873

At 10 o'clock, A. M.

CHOICE HOMESTEAD PROPERTY

...rise (3) and Four (4) in Block 194, Size Feet...

...on corner of H and Ninth streets, ... with ...

...y finished DWELLING HOUSES. Good ...

...premises. Terms cash

ALSO,

DESIRABLE HOME LOTS,

...ve (5) and (6) in Block 197, Size of Lots ...

situated on East Park and Jackson Street.

ALSO,

1 FINE TOP BUGGY,

2 AMERICAN HORSES,

1 set DOUBLE HARNESS,

1 WAGON.

ALSO,

BED ROOM,

DINING ROOM and

KITCHEN FURNITURE.

ALSO,

GROCERIES,

LIQUORS and

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

...B. RICHARDSON Auctio...

SADDLERY.

...OHN CLARK,

78 Front St...

...American Exchange and Occidental Hotels

...FACTURER and WHOLESALE and ... DEALER IN

...NESS, SADDLES, BRIDLES,

COLLARS, WHIPS,

...llery Hardware,

...Saddle ... Saddle ...

...attention paid to the ...

...d Single Harness and Team ...

...ctory; ... large ... of ...

...s, Fancy Lap Robes, ...

...Whips, (Plain, Light and Mule) ...

...le and Retail buyers are invited to ...

...ss. C. McNAUL,

78 Front Street.

...llery Hardware,

...addles, Bridles,

...IPS AND HARNESS

...OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

...OUTFITTING STABLE AND LIVERY ...

...Corner Front and Ankeny Streets, ...

...Lull & Monahan,

...Y, Shelf & Kitchen ...

...Wharf, ... Washington ...

...all articles, which ... to LOWEST ...

HARNESS.

...KER-tanned &

...CRUZ HARNESS LEATHER.

...HURST, ... & Co.

...ware at all articles, which ... to LOWEST ...

...F. GIBBS & CO.,

...STATIONERS

...First Street.

...OCK COMPRISES A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

...HOOL BOOKS,

...BLANK BOOKS,

...ellaneous Books

...Together with a full line of

...DOMESTIC STATIONERY

...Books by Every Steamer

...OR MABIE, TODD & CO'S GOLD PEN

...ort Gener... Ar... of ...

...facturers and ... for ...

...ture to our Cust... ...

...OWDER RATES.

...ENT AGENTS WANTED

...State and Washington Territory by ...

...SEWARD'S TRAVELS.

...UNDERSIGNED ... HEREBY ...

...e that they have now ready ...

...SEWARD'S WONDERFUL JOURNEY

...AROUND THE WORLD.

...y interesting work was ... and the ...

...stinguished traveler's death, and the ...

...spared no pains to make it the most ...

...book of travel ever publi... ...

...eting $15,000, and numbering many ...

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...o one be overlooked by our ...

...supply the work on ... ...

...n & Co., New York, Publishers.

...s A ROMAN & CO., San Francisco.

...wim General Agents ...

...ing Off at Cost!

...ABOUT TO RETIRE FROM BUSINESS I ...

...ll my entire stock of ...

...LINERY...

...Y HATS, BONNETS, FEATHERS, ...

...TRIMMINGS, of all ... at cost price ...

...Inducements to the ...

...LUSION HATS and BONNETS from ... ...

...ose out, positively, at cost of ...

...J. MEIER KIRCHOFF,

...Cor. Third and Alder ...

...ap Homestead...

...ONLY 10 SOLD ... LOT!

...R FOR THIRTY DAYS ONLY, 10 ... ...

...feet, within ten minutes ... from the ...

...cleared. Terms, One Hundred ... ...

...balance cash and ... ...

...dollars each. For further ... apply to

...M. MOSKOWITZ, ... Front Street, Portland.

...L. THERKELSEN,

...Tailor ... Building,

...Alder Street, between Sixth and Seventh, ...

...Corner Park and Alder ...

The Daily Oregonian.

THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 17, 1873.

CITY.

THE NEW CRICKET CLUB.—Not more than two weeks ago an English Cricket Club was organized in this city, and although but a short time has since elapsed since initiatory steps were first taken, the Club has a membership of about 25. By the ship *Ajax* there arrived all the necessary paraphernalia for the Club. This consists of three bats, three balls, two pair of gauntlets, and two pair of leg guards. The wickets did not arrive, but these will be made in the city, as they are of very simple mechanism. The bats are made of the best English willow wood, and the handles of flexible pieces of cane. These slats of cane are then bound and wrapped very firmly together with twine and "dovetailed" into the body of the bat, thus rendering the whole stronger than if the entire bat was made from a solid piece of wood. The material of which the handle is composed, and the manner in which it is attached to the bat, renders the whole stick much more flexible, elastic and capable of resisting the rough usage, and of meeting the peculiar requirements necessary in the game. A very powerful blow will be required to break the bat. The balls are about the size of those used in the game of base ball, but are as hard and heavy as if made of the most compact wood. In the center of the ball is placed a small body of compactly wrapped twine and yarn, over which is sewed several thicknesses of morocco sole leather. The gauntlets which are used by the bowler and wicket keeper are composed of the best and toughest quality of leather, padded and quilted. Around the wrists are pieces of wood, sewed in the leather, fitting close to the limb. The padding in the gauntlet is to break the force of the ball, and the pieces of the wrist are to ward off the blows which otherwise bruise, if not fracture, the limb. The leggards are also made of leather, and are to protect the "shins" from the ball. The implements, of which there are two, together with what we have already enumerated, constitute all that is necessary in playing this interesting and fashionable national game of our English cousins. In a few days the wickets are to be finished, and the Club will be ready to commence practicing. By the 1st of next week the Club will be in trim, and we shall expect to witness this intricate game for the first time in the city. Most of the members of the Club are conversant with the game of cricket, but are out of practice. The Club will probably be selected below the city.

BACON'S CLAY.—A few days ago Mr. Habersham, Superintendent of Streets, examined some of the clay thrown to the surface by the excavations for the Stark street sewer. From the appearance and texture of the clay, Mr. Habersham thought that it would make potter's clay of no inferior quality. Without mixing the clay, or even wetting it, he caused a small quantity to be submitted to a white heat. The test resulted very favorably, and Mr. Fisk, who made the experiment, says that in his opinion that with proper intermixture the clay could be manufactured into articles of pottery. There appears to be a large deposit of this clay; in fact it is not unlikely that at the depth of several feet from the surface continuous strata underlies the entire city. It is the opinion of Mr. Habersham that large deposits of this clay can be found in this city. If it proves to be a superior article, it certainly could be utilized in many ways, especially in the laying of sewers. Tile under such circumstances would be a cheaper and more durable system than the present. Earth removed from large excavations could thus be converted into terra cotta pipe for less than must necessarily be paid to the pottery establishment at Salem for the article and ship it to this city. A mixture of sand any degree of fineness, can be obtained that will be required in the manufacture of pottery of sufficient importance to warrant experiment; and if successful that one definite and satisfactory deposit of clay were long.

CLAIRVOYANCE.—A man was observed yesterday walking on the roof of a building on Second street, near the corner of Stark, and even the bells of the Dexter Restaurant. This brought out a crowd in a very quick time. The crowd, however, originated from a report that the man, occupied by the carpenters, had probably originated from a report that the man, occupied by the carpenters, had probably originated from a report that the man, occupied by the carpenters, had probably

Caldwell of Springfield.

NEW JERSEY. (1783.)

Here's the spot. Look around you. Above on the right
Lay the Hessians encamped. By that church on the right
Stood the gaunt Jersey farmers. And here ran a wall—
You may dig anywhere and you'll turn up a ball.
Nothing more. Grasses spring, waters run, flowers blow
Pretty much as they did a hundred years ago.

Nothing more did I say? Stay one moment—you've heard
Of Caldwell the parson who converted the world?
Down at Springfield. What—No? Come—that bad;
why he had
All the Jerseys aflame! And they gave him the name
Of the "rebel high priest." He struck in their gorge,
For he loved the Lord God—and hated King George.

He had sense, you might say. When the Hessians that day
Marched up with Knyphausen they stopped on their way
At the "Farms," where his wife, with a bullet in her
spine,
Sat alone in the house. How it happened no one knew
But God—and that one of the hireling crew
Who fired the shot. Enough—there she was
And Caldwell, the chaplain, her husband, was

Did he preach—did he pray? Think of him, as you stand
By the old church to-day,—think of him and that band
Of militant ploughboys! See the smoke and the heat
Of that reckless advance—of that straggling retreat
Keep the ghost of that wife fondly slain in your view—
And what could you not do—what else did you, what would
you do!

Why, as what he did. They were left in the lurch
For the want of more wadding. He rent the church,
Broke the door, stripped the pews, and dashed out to the
road
With his arms full of hymn books, and threw down his load
At their feet! Then, above all the shouting and strife,
Rang his voice—"Put Watts into 'em—Blow 'em up with
Watts!"

And they did. That is all. Grasses spring, flowers
blow
Pretty much as they did a hundred years ago
Where, and by anywhere and you'll turn up a ball—
For, not always a hero like this—and that's all.

—*Bret Harte.*

Reuter's Walking Advertisement.

Correspondence of the New York Tribune.]

LONDON, June 21.—London now comprises two classes of inhabitants, those who have seen the Shah of Persia, and those who have not seen him, or more concisely, the happy and the wretched. There is an extraordinary excitement about this Oriental potentate among all varieties of people. Since he landed on Wednesday at Dover he has filled the newspapers, and been the only topic of conversation. The fashionable world throngs palace and *saloon*, crowds about the throne [illegible] for ice— in Stafford House and the Guildhall to get a glimpse of this tawny savage. Fleets and armies are put in motion to do him honor. Buckingham Palace is turned into a hotel to lodge him. The great bodies of state, the ministers, the diplomatic corps, the royal household, the prince and princesses of the blood, the queen herself, rival each other in their attentions. The streets through which he passes are lined with spectators. In a word, London has got shah on the brain, and a plain man might be puzzled to say why.

To begin with, a ghastly whisper has been heard that he is not the shah, that the real shah is comfortably shut up in Teheran, and has sent a lay figure to represent him. It is a pity this is not true. It would be the best joke ever known at the expense of such a number of the best people. But I fear there is no reason to doubt that the genuine monarch is here. The talk of his having fooled Europe with a substitute is only an extravagance of the skeptical gossip which circulates in certain circles. We heard other queer stories before he came, especially from Berlin. They said he slapped the empress on the shoulder. Another version of this voracious legend was that he asked the Imperial Augusta to get out of his way, as he could not see through her. It is, I believe, true that he touched her on the arm to call her attention to a question, and that I suppose was, to the aristocratic mind of Berlin, an inconceivable impertinence. That Berlin bored him with its Buckram etiquette all credible witnesses agree. How much he suffered, and what degree of relief his tortured spirit sought, is dimly hinted by an anecdote going about on the best of good authority. The emperor himself deigned to perceive that his guest was weary, and besought him to say what would amuse him. The shah answered that it would be a gratification to him if the emperor would have the kindness to order an execution. The worst thing said of him is that he is dirty, which seems very unlikely.

Men who have been with the shah from his entrance into Europe, say that Europe has told upon him wonderfully. He has changed some of his habits, waived immutable laws of Persian etiquette, and tried to be civil to his hosts after their fashion instead of his own. I heard that he really seemed to understand the significance of the great naval display at Dover, and is eager to see the greater one at Spithead on Monday. He was so content with it that he minded little the drenching he got in London some hours later on the way from Charing Cross to Buckingham Palace. All military matters interest him. For one, I should like to know what he thought of the Household Cavalry which escorted him, the most brilliant and most useless troops in Europe. His majesty can ride if he can do nothing else. You will have heard what a chase across the country he led the burgomaster of Brussels—an incident which [illegible] of Mr. Joaquin Miller's being challenged to ride to the hounds against a noted English sportsman. Mr. Miller told a friend that he should certainly break the Englishman's neck, and I think he is likely to keep his word. For another thing, his majesty, the shah, has learned to drink [illegible].

To anybody behind the scenes, nothing could have been more amusing than the solemn debate which filled the papers a week before the shah came, about the political significance of his visit. The truth is now pretty generally known. The shah is in Europe at the instance of Baron Reuter, for the promotion of the extraordinary concession which the Reuter obtained from him last year. The terms of that concession, or the substance of it, were published here a month ago, but attracted no attention. They attracted a good deal when they appeared in Wednesday's *Times*. I need not repeat the details which you will have already published. It is enough to say that they give Baron Reuter a power to establish a monopoly and a jurisdiction in Persia greater than ever the East India company established in India. Any Englishman who cares anything about the existing English empire over India knows that its relations, and the relations of England with Persia, are of the last importance to the permanent security of the empire. England and Russia have long been diplomatic rivals at Teheran. Yet it appears certain that the concession obtained by Baron Reuter which puts in his hands the keys to India and the power to say whether he will make Persia Russian or English, was obtained without the knowledge or suspicion of the English government. They have often been badly served by their envoys but never worse than by Mr. Wm. Taylour Thompson, who draws pay as minister plenipotentiary to his majesty of Persia. The Russians knew all about it, no doubt. On the surface they are the first beneficiaries, since the railway which Reuter is to build between the Caspian and the Persian gulf opens a military road for Russia to the Persian capital. Now that the thing is done, the government has taken alarm, but what can they do? A well informed writer says that Baron Reuter has been working at the scheme for years, and that he did not carry his point till the famine was at its height in 1871. The concession was issued at Teheran July 25, 1872. It does not seem to have been heard of in the English foreign office for ten months, or the import of it to have been comprehended even then. When they heard the shah was coming to Europe, it dawned upon the astute officials who preside over the foreign relations of England that it would be a good time to get something out of him, to impress him with the power of England, to persuade him that England was a better ally than Russia, and so on. They made preparations accordingly, and when the preparations had been made, discovered that they were too late, and that Baron Reuter was to be impressed and persuaded instead of the shah. They knew Baron Reuter well enough to understand that there was but one way of reaching him. He had bought the concession, and probably a very large, but certainly a considerable sum for it, and he must be bought out or left in possession. And the means to buy him out, if you please? Imagine the figure Lord Granville or Lord Enfield, the Duke of Argyll or Mr. Grant Duff will cut when they come to explain to parliament that they have been asleep the last five years, while a clever German Jew has seized upon the gateway to India, and bought up the descendants of Darius, and holds in his own hands the future of their imperial policy. If Baron Reuter is to have his price—and nobody yet knows what it is—the house of commons must vote the money, and it is not a nice story that will have to be told as a prelude to the vote.

Meantime, the baron wants money to build his railways, to dig his mines, to work the whole concession. He has brought the shah over to help him get it. The visit is a gigantic advertisement. Nothing was ever done before on so great a scale; no Barnum or pill doctor can hold up his head hereafter. It is not Baron Reuter who pays the bills but the sovereigns of Europe. Before the shah set foot on English shores, the English government knew why he came, and in whose interest; knew that his coming was part of the bargain between him and the baron, and that the cunning news agent would reap the benefit of the welcome they had undertaken to give this oriental Modoc. But it was too late too change. The shah, after all, is still shah. Eastern princes are capricious. Who knows that he may not revoke the concession? English newspapers have already begun to suggest to him that if, on experiment, he does not like it, he can tumble the baron into a tank, which would serve as a warning, also, to too enterprising speculators in the future.

G. W. S

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Financial.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 16, 1873

Gold in New York to-day, 115⅝

Portland Legal Tender rates, 85½ buying; 86½ selling

Gold bars are quotable at 800 fine

Wheat in Liverpool—Average California, 11s 9½@11s 11d, club, 12s 3d@12s 6d

Our local finances are in an apparent easy condition and rather more active than for some time past. It is now thought that the number of grain and wool buyers in our market the present season will insure a better supply of funds than was enjoyed last year. At present monetary matters are working very satisfactorily, and hopes are entertained that no recurrence of the last season's stringency will be experienced. Rates of interest and discount are still higher than the legitimate margins in business will warrant, and must come down to a lower figure before the trade of the country is brought to a healthy standard.

English Wheat Market.

A circular letter on the English Wheat Market, dated June 19th, has reached us, from which we condense the following, premising it with the statement, that doubtless some of the wheat, classed as Californian, was shipped direct from this port. We have not, as yet, got full credit for any of the good wheat sent to foreign markets, but we hope for our time. The circular says

The weather has been rather changeable during the past week, there has not been quite sufficient warmth to give great impetus to vegetation, but still the condition of the crops has unquestionably improved, they are, however, in a very backward state. From some neighborhoods, it is reported that although the Wheat plant is healthy, Barley has a less satisfactory appearance, and has turned yellow. American Spring (Wheat), on spot, has been sold at some reduction. Californian cargoes have experienced some demand for the Continent, and are the turn dearer for the week. The imports of Wheat into the United Kingdom have been moderate, viz: 613,394 cwt, against 1,130,321 cwt in the previous week. The quantity of Wheat in passage for the United Kingdom, is computed at 1,316,160 qrs, against 1,264,320 qrs. in the previous week. On analyzing the cargoes on the way from San Francisco, of which the average passage has recently been ascertained to be 4½ months, it will be found that 19 vessels, carrying 120,500 qrs., have sailed after the 15th of April, and would, according to this, arrive during the present season, ending 1st September. This is an uncertain mode of computation, but it is very likely that out of the total now on passage from San Francisco, some such quantity as 120,000 qrs. will not arrive before the 1st September; nor will all the Chilean and Australian cargoes arrive, and the total of 1,316,160 qrs from all ports may, therefore, be considerably reduced. The receipts at New York had been rather liberal, which partly accounts for the recent tendency to a depression in the United States, and there appears to have been a strong speculation for a fall, sales for delivery in all June having been made in some markets at 4 cents per bushel below the spot value. Perhaps this speculation may have been carried too far, at least, the offer of it from the United States are now no longer so low as before by 6d per qr.

The last authority also states that Californian is rather better, in consequence of a Continental demand. A cargo of California sold at 63s. per 500 pounds for the Continent, and one at 61s. 6d. United Kingdom, California wheat, near at hand, was generally held at 62s 6d @ 63s for orders, and 61s. to the Continent.

Home Produce Market.

WHEAT—But few transactions are noted, buyers not urging the market but offering $1 80 per cental.

FLOUR—Stocks are somewhat diminished and prices steady at $5 ₱ bbl for best, to $4 50@4 75 for country brands of extras; $3 75 for superfine. A forced sale of 600 sacks extra brought only $4 ₱ bbl, but that cannot be taken as a standard.

OATS—There are a few small lots offering, but buyers are not anxious at current rates, which are reported at 45 cents ₱ bushel. We hear of an order for 500 tons to be shipped to Australia, which will be filled here.

BARLEY—Aside from the local demand which is moderately active, there is but little inquiry. We quote at $1 45@1 50 ₱ cental.

HAY—We notice continued fair receipts of the new crop. Owing, however, to the late rains, holders are firmer and but little can be had for less than $12 50 ₱ ton.

POTATOES—Buyers are only offering 50@60 cents ₱ bushel. The supply at these rates though fair is not excessive.

ONIONS—The new crop comes in sparingly and in quiries are made for lots at 2@3 cents ₱ lb

BUTTER—The market is essentially unchanged, the best qualities for table use being in request at 20@22c ₱ pound, while large lots of inferior are offering at 14@16 cents.

CHEESE—The supply from prominent Oregon dairies is good and quotable at 15@17c.

EGGS—The receipts supply the present demand, though not in excess; they are a few cents ago. Shipments are falling off. We quote at 20 cents ₱ dozen

BACON—The stocks in the hands of dealers have not perceptibly increased since our last reports. Quotations remain at 9@9½c ₱ for Shoulders, 10@12c for Sides, and 13@15c for Hams

HIDES—The receipts are lighter, and quotations firm at 6@7c ₱ lb for green, 7½@8c for salted, and 14@15c for dry. Damaged lots suffer proportionate reduction.

WOOL—An active state of the market exists, and buyers are numerous. The quotations furnished us, however, are without material change. Some very choice lots are coming to hand, mostly purchased on private terms, but probably at an advance of 2@3c on quotations for good, which are furnished at 19@23c ₱ lb. We learn of a sale to-day of 15,000 lbs, to come from Umatilla—price, 22c

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Shipping Intelligence

The steamship Ajax is announced to sail for San Francisco on Friday next at 8 o'clock A M

The bark Edward James arrived this afternoon in tow of the tug Merrimac.

The Middlesex and Confidence are nearly ready to receive cargo

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SAN FRANCISCO, July 16.—Arrived 15th inst, John L. Stephens, Portland, Prince Alfred, Victoria.

Sailed—Columbia, Port Madison; Mayflower, Liverpool; Onward, Portland; Samuel Glen, Eagle Creek Bay.

Cleared—Redstone, Melbourne; Ida, Astoria.

Sailed—Schooner Arago, Coos Bay; schooner Cordelia, Coos Bay; schooner Lizzie, Pescadero; Coos Bay.

General Merchandise.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS—Mower, Buckeye, new model, $130. Buckeye, No. 2, $140. Buckeye, No. 1, $155. Buckeye Self Raker, $250. Hand Raker, $—. Buckeye Dropper, $225. Clipper No. 2, 130. No. 3, 140. No. 4, 150. No. 5, 155. Sprague Mower, No. 1 and 2, 125 and 135. Union 120. Dodge's Reaper, No. 1, 150. No. 2 230. Excelsior Reaper and Mower, 220. Mower and Self-Raker, 200. Hand-Raker, 175. Harvesters Marsh's, 240. Haines' Headers, 345 and 355. Threshers Vibrator Thresher 8 horse mounted power, complete, $875; 10-horse mounted power, complete, $425. Sweep stakes, $550 to $825, with or without mounted power. Pitt's Improved Buffalo, Nos 1 to 5 feet to 52 Tornado, 775 to 825. Wheeler's Endless Chain, 500 to 625. Wagons: Bain, 3-inch to 4-inch thimble skein, 150 to 180. Pacific do 145 to 175. Mitchell, with patent or square bounds and roller brake, 145 to 165.

BAGS AND BAGGING—Quotable for standard size, 19@20c as per quality and quantity. Flour sacks, 11½c. Burlap, per yard, 14@15c.

BUILDING MATERIAL—Local demand dull at prices ranging, for rough lumber, $12@14, dressed $2@$30, flooring, $24@28, lath, $5 per M; shingles, $2 50, Eastern hardwood, 17@20c per Cwt.

BROOMS—Common, $1@$1 25 per dozen extra, $5 50@7.

CANNED GOODS—Oysters $2@3 75, Jams and Jellies $4 50, Los Angeles Honey, $4 50; Strawberries, $4 75; Raspberries, $4 75; Blackberries $4 00; Pine Apple, $3 50, Green Gages, $3 75@4; Peaches, $4@4 50; Pie Fruit, $3@3 50; Pears, $3 50, Green Beans, $3 50, Lobsters, $3 50@3 75, Clams, $4, Green Corn, $3@3 75; Tomatoes, $2 75@3.

CANDLES—We quote market firm at 17@22c, full weight, light weight 16c.

CEMENT, &c—New Jersey, $6; Astoria, $4 50, Calcine Plaster, $5; Land Plaster, $2 50; Santa Cruz Lime, $2 75; San Juan Lime, $2 75.

DRY GOODS Standard drills, 15@16 cts; seconds, 13c; Sheetings, light, 13½c; medium, 12½c; standard, 14@15½c; horse lining, 9½c; bleached sheeting, 14½@16½c; do, ⅞, 13½c; do, 4-4, 12½@23c. Cotton checks, 15@20c; linen checks, 18@25c; cambrics, 10c. Cotton flannel, bleached, 16@18c; do, brown, 12½@18c. Cottonades, light, 20@25c; do, heavy, 25@45c. Denims, 15@30c. Hickory stripes, 11½@20c. Standard prints, 11c; seconds, do, 9c. Delaines, 15@20c. Linseys, 20@39c. Ticks, ⅞-14½@30c; do, 4-4, 20@35c. Bear duck, 24c. Table linen damask, brown, 35@65c; damask bleached, 50@81. Satinets, 30@37½c. Sacks, seamless, 35@40c. Alpaca, black, 25@50c. Waterproof, $1 10@1 25. Crash 10@10c. Ginghams—Domestic, 16@20c; Scotch, 22@30c. Lawns, 15@27. Percales, 25@30.

FRUITS (dried) AND PRESERVES—Apples, 5½@6c, packed, 7@7½c. Peaches, 12½@14c; Hungarian Prunes, 14c. Plums, pitless, 20@22c. Raisins, new crop, in lots of 25, half do, $4 50@5; half, $7 50@8; common trunks, half bbls, $4 00@4 25; bbls, $6 50@7 00. Canned spiced, fresh, 2 lb cans, $3 00 per doz; 1-lb, $2 25. Raisins, qrs, $2 50@2 75; half, $4 to 4 25

LIQUORS—Our market, jobbing prices, is quotable for Bourbon whiskies at 2@2½; Rye do $2 50@3. Domestic brandy $4@6. California wheat whisky $1 37½ and the advance. Gin—Holland, $3 50@5; Old Tom, $2@3 50; Rum—Penn, $3 50@5; Santa Cruz, $3 50@4 50. New England, $2@2 40; Jamaica, $4@8

NUTS—Almonds, 25@30c; Brazil, 20c; Filberts, 20c; Hickory, 20c; Peanut, 10c; Pecan, 28c; Walnuts, 15@16c.

OILS—We quote our market in jobbing lots for Devoe's, 55cts; Downer's, 60@65c; Standard, 55c; Crystaline (5-gal cans), 50c; Crystaline (2-gal cans) 55; Greenlight, 40@52½c; China Nut, 62½@67½c; Lard, in cases, extra, $1 25; No 1, $1 10; in barrels, extra, $1 00; Linseed, Pioneer (Salem), raw, $1 10, boiled, $1 15 ₱ gal.

OREGON WOOLEN GOODS—Family Blankets Superfine, $22; XX 18; X 11 50. No. 1 Extra, bound, $10; No 1, bound, $9 50; No. 2, 4 point, 8 50; No 3, 3 point, 6 50. Colored Blankets 3 gray, black border, $5; do, fancy border, 5 50; 3 pt Vicuna, 6 75; 3 pt Scarlet, 8; 3 pt Green, 6 75; 3 pt Blue, 6 50; 3 pt Indian Striped, 7; 4 pt Gray, fancy B, 7 25; BB 6 75; 4 pt Vicuna, 8 75; 4 pt scarlet, 10 50; 4 pt Green, 8 75; 4 pt Blue, 8 75; 4 pt Indian, 9; No 1 Gray, 9 50. Flannels: Blue Mix Twilled, 50c ₱ yard; Fancy, 55c; White, plain, 40c; Twilled, 50c ₱ yard; Fancy shirting, twilled, 50c; Plain Colored 40 to 45; Scarlet, plain, 48c. Cloths: Hard Times, 90, to $1; Overcoat, 1 10 to 1 25; Tweeds, 50 to 90c. Yarn: White and Gray, 1 25; Scarlet, 1 50; Piedmont, 1 10. A deduction of 25c ₱ pair on Blankets when sold by the bale.

NAILS—Quotable 10 to 60d per keg, $6 75; 8d 25c per keg advance; 6d, 50c per keg advance; 4d and 5d, 75c per keg advance; cut spikes, 50c per keg advance on the price of 10d; fence, 25c per keg advance on same size of common nails; finishing and bradnails, 50c per keg advance on same size; common nails; box nails 50c per keg advance on same size common nails.

PAINTS—We quote market in jobbing lots for Averill's chemical per gal, $2 75; Atlantic, 13½@14; Bartlett, 11@12; North River, 11; Greenback, 10½; French zinc white, 16; Devoe's zinc white, 12; lampblack, Eddy's, 50@60; Ochre, yellow, 4@6; ordinary, 2@3; Venetian red, 6@8; Havre Ochre, 1@2; red lead, 12½@13; Litharge, 13@14, fire proof, 8@9 cents.

RICE—China, 7½@8c; Patna, 8c; Island 10c; Carolina, 12½

ROPE—Market firm at 20c ₱ lb in jobbing lots.

SALT—Groveling, $17 ₱ ton; Liverpool, $2 @23; Liverpool coarse, $25; fine, $30@37 50.

SYRUP—A fair demand exists at prices ranging from, in kegs, 70@72½c; bbls, 65@67½c; half bbls, 62½@65c.

BALERAISIN—Barton's, 8½c; Donnelly's, 8½@8c; Babbitt's, 10@10½c.

SOAP—Quotable firm for B. Irving & Co's in jobbing lots at 7@7½c.

STARCH—The agents' rates, with the usual discount off to the trade are for: Pearl, 5½c; pure, 12-lb boxes 10½c; 6-lb do, 11½c; silver gloss, 6-lb boxes, 12½c; 1-lb papers, 13c; corn, 1-lb papers, 13c.

SPICES—Pepper and Allspice, in grain 25c; Cinnamon 44@50; Cloves, 26@30c; Nutmegs, $1 20@1 25. Spices in glass: Pepper, Ginger and Allspice, $1 50 ₱ doz. Cinnamon, 75. Mustard $1 75.

SUGARS—The market to-day is weak for Island at 8@10½c; Yellow and Golden C, in bbls, 10½@11c; in hlf bbls ¼c higher; Crushed, 12½@12½c, in bbls; hf bbls 12½@13; Powdered, 12½@13.

TEAS—Stocks on hand good, with demand dull at the following ranges: young hyson, 90c@$1 80 per lb; black, 50@90c per lb; Japan, in papers, 50@62c per lb; lacquered box 55c to 80c

TURPENTINE Quoted at $1 15@1 20 ₱ gal

YEAST POWDERS—Preston & Merrill, $2@2 50, Rumford's, $1 90@2; Jones' $2 50@3; Donnelly's, $2 50@3.

Retail Family Market.

The following are the prices at which the principal articles of consumption are held by our Retail Dealers:

GREEN FRUITS.	
Oranges, per doz.	1 00
Limes, per doz.	50
Cocoanuts, each.	25
Cala Grapes, ₱ lb	none
Cranberries, ₱ gal	75a 90
Lemons, per doz.	75a1 00
Peaches, ₱ lb	
Apples, ₱ box	none
Plums, ₱ lb	

DRIED FRUIT.	₱ lb.
Figs, Cal	16@20
Figs, Asia Min, new	35a50
Figs, " old	20@25
Apples	10
Plums, pitless	20a25
Prunes, Ger & French	20a35
Pears	8a10
Bananas, ₱ doz	$1 00

GROCERIES.	₱ lb.
Coffee, ground	30a37
do green C. R.	22½a25
do " Rio	none
do " Java	30a33
do Mocha	50a60
Sugar, crushed	14a15
do pulverized	14a15
do granulated	14a15
do Yellow	13
do Island No 1	11½a12½
do " No 2	8a10
do " extra	12½
Milk, condensed	25
Candles, adamantine	20a22
do Paraffine	35a37
do Sperm	62
Oil, Extra, ₱ gal	75
Syrup, golden, ₱ gal	75
Tea—	₱ lb.
Gunpowder	$1 25a1 50
Imperial	1 25a1 50
Young Hyson	1 10a1 50
Hyson	1 00a1 25
Eng Breakfast	90a1 25
Japan	65a1 00

PROVISIONS, ETC.	₱ lb.
Butter—	
Fancy Dairy	30a35
Good	20a25
Ordinary	16a18
Cooking	20
Cheese, California	20
do Eastern	25
do Oregon	20
Hams, country	18
do city	18a20
do Sugar cured	19a20
Shoulders	10a12
Bacon, Clear Sides	12½a13
do Breakfast	16a18
Lard—	
Pure Leaf, in tins	14a17½
Good, in tins	14
In bulk	12½
Honey, Yellow Comb	25
do White	30
Eggs, per doz	20

BREADSTUFFS.	₱ sack.
Flour—	
Fancy brands	1 75
Choice	1 25
Common	1 ad 1 25
Graham, extra	1 50
Corn meal, Cal	4a5
do Oregon	4a5

POULTRY	₱ pair.
Hens, grown	$1 00a1 25
Roosters, "	1 25
Spring chickens	1 00
Ducks, tame	1 50
Geese "	3 00
Turkeys	3 00

CANNED GOODS.	₱ doz.
Oysters, 2-lb cans	4 50a5 00
do 1-lb cans	3 00a3 50
Lobsters, 2-lb cans	3 00
do 1-lb cans	2 00a3 00
Sardines, qr-tins	3 00a4 00
do half-tins	2 00a2 50
Clams	4 00a5 00
Green corn, 2lb cans	3 00a4 00
" Peas, 2lb cans	3 00a4 00
" Beans, 2lb cans	3 00a4 00
Tomatoes, 2lb cans	3 00a4 00
Peaches, 2½lb cans	4 00a4 50
Pine apples, 2lb cans	4 50a5 00
Strawberries, "	4 00a5 00
Blackberries, "	4 00a5 00
Apricots, 2lb cans	3 50a4 00
Jams, in tins	4 00a5 00
Mushrooms, ₱ doz	6 50

SAUCES, ETC.	₱ doz. pts
Worcester Sauce	5 00a9 00
Catsup, Tomato	2 50a3 00
do Mushroom	4 00a6 00
Capers	4 00a6 00
Curry Powders	5 00a6 00
Mustard, French	2 75a3 25
do Cal	12 50a5 00
Pickles, English, pts	1 00
" " qts	9 00

NUTS.	₱ lb.
Almonds	25a30
Walnuts	20a25
Brazil	20a25
Filberts	20a25
Peanuts	12a15
Pecan	25a30
Chestnuts	25
Hickory	12½

GAME.	₱ pair.
Ducks	Cal 75
Geese	1 00
Swan	2 00
Grouse	75
Pheasants	62
Venison, ₱ lb	

FISH.	₱ lb.
Eastern Cod	16
Pacific Cod	8a12
Sturgeon	8
Salmon	8a 10
Dessicated Cod	20
Mackerel, ₱ kit	60a1 50
Fresh Oysters ₱ 100	75

VEGETABLES	₱ lb
Squash (Cala)	3
Beets	3
Onions	5
Carrots	3
Turnips	3
Strawberries	15a20
Blackberries	10a12
Cherries	10
Cabbage, Cal, ₱ lb	3
Cauliflower ₱ doz	2 00a2 50
Potatoes, new	3
Asparagus	10
Lettuce, per doz	10

MEATS.	₱ lb
Beef	8a10
do choice cuts	12½a16
Mutton	8a12½
do choice cuts	15
Veal	10a12½
Pork	10a12½
do choice cuts	

LIST OF POST-OFFICES.

OREGON.

Baker Co.
Auburn,
Augusta,
Baker City,
Clarkeville,
Express Ranch,
Granite,
Ironside,
Point Ide Basin,
Powder Valley,
Pine Valley,
Sumpterville.

Benton.
Alsea Valley,
Bellfountain,
Briggs Valley,
Corvallis,
Dairy,
Elkton,
Gallesville,
Gardiner,
Kellogg,
Locking Isaac,
Myrtle Creek,
Oakland,
Pass Creek,
Roseburg,
Scottsburg,

Clackamas.
Barnes,
Beaver,
Bull Creek,
Canby,
Clackamas,
Clear Creek,
Cottingsville,
Damascus,
Dutch Creek,
Gladstone,
Highland,
Holladay,
Milwaukie,
Needy,
Nevada,
Oregon City,
Powers,
Sandy,

Clatsop.
Astoria,
Bethania,
Clifton,
Clatskanie,
Fishtrap,
Jewett,
Knappa,
Mishawaka,
Oak Point,
Olney,
Pleasant Hill,
Rainier,
Skipanon,
Summer House,
Westport.

Coos.
Coos River,
Coquille,
Empire City,
Enchanted Prairie,
Fairview,
Flora,
Marshfield,
North Bend,
Randolph,
Sitkum.

Columbia.
Columbia City,
Clatskanie,
Rainier,
St Helens,
Sauvies Island,
Scappoose.

Curry.
Chetcoe,
Ellensburg,
Port Orford.

Douglas.
North Canyonville,
Camas Valley,
Drain,
Elkton,
Gallesville,
Gardiner,
Kellogge,
Looking Isaac,
Myrtle Creek,
Oakland,
Pass Creek,
Roseburg,
Scottsburg,

Grant.
Canyon City,
Camp Watson,
Dayville,
John Day Creek,
Prairie City,

Jackson.
Applegate,
Ashland Mills,
Butte Falls,
Central Point,
Eagle Point,
Grant's Pass,
Hill's Springs,
Jacksonville,
Jesperson,
Jolly Ville,
Lingold Valley,
Linkville,
Little Applegate,
Little Butte,
Phoenix,
Rock Point,
Sterlingville,
Table Rock,
Willow Springs,
Yale.

Josephine.
Kirby,
Leland,
Slate Creek,
Waldo.

Lake.
Fort Dreadnaught,
Cottage Grove,
Coast Fork,
Camp Creek,
Cotton Wood,
Eugene City,
Fairview,
Harrisburg,
Junction,
Milburn,
Pleasant Hill,
Rattlesnake,
Spokane,
Spirit Lake,
Willamette Forks

Linn.
Albany,
Brownsville,
Crabtree,
Halsey,
Harrisburg,
Lebanon,
Miller,
Peoria,
Pine,
Scio,
Soda Springs,
Shedd's,
Sodaville.

Marion.
Aurora,
Aumsville,
Butteville,
Brooks,
Fairfield,
Fair Ground,
Gervais,
Hubbard's,
Jefferson,
Mehama,
Mission,
Minto,
Mount Angel,
Newtonville,
Salem,
Silverton,
St Louis,
Stayton,
Sublimity,
Turner,
Vernon,
Waconda,
Woodburn

Multnomah.
East Portland,
Portland,

Polk.
Bethel,
Black Jack,
Buena Vista,
Dallas,
Ellendale,
Fish Horn,
Grand Ronde,
Independence,
Lincoln,
Luckamute,
Lewisville,
Monmouth,
Perrydale,
Pleasant Valley,
Zena.

Tillamook.
Bay Ocean,
Cape Lookout,
Cloverdale,
Hebo,
Netarts,
Nestucca,
Tillamook,
Trask.

Umatilla.
Cayuse,
Gardiner,
Hamilton,
Hendrysville,
Hermiston,
Milton,
Pilot Rock,
Pendleton,
Umatilla,
Weston.

Union.
Cove,
Dalton Valley,
Grand City,
La Grande,
North Powder,
Orodell,
Summerville,
Union,
Wallowa.

Wasco.
Antelope,
Badger Creek,
Dufur,
Hood River,
Prineville,
Mitchell,
Mt. Hood,
Pitchard's,
Rock Creek,
Scotts,
Shell Rock,
Daniel Hollow,
The Dalles,
Warm Springs,
Wasco
Willoughby.

Washington.
Bakertown,
Centerville,
Cornelius,
Forest Grove,
Glencoe,
Greenville,
Hillsboro,
Middleton,
Mitchell,
Noble Ferry,
Taylor's Ferry,
Tualatin,
Wapato

Yamhill.
Amity,
Bellevue,
Dayton,
Lafayette,
McMinnville,
Mountain House
North Yamhill,
Sheridan,
West Chehalem,
Wheatland,
Newberg,

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

Clallam Co.
New Dungeness,
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Clarke.
Battle Ground,
Brush Prairie,
Lewis River,
Martin's Bluff,
Pioneer,
Union Ridge,
Vancouver.

Chehalis.
Cedarville,
Chehalis Point,
Elma,
Hoquiam,
Montesano,
Satsop,
Sharon.

Cowlitz.
Castle Rock.
Carrollton,
Freeport,
Kalama,
Lower Cowlitz.
Monticello,
Mt. Coffin,
Oak Point.

Island.
Coupeville
Penn Island,
Utsaladdy.

Jefferson.
Port Discovery,
Port Ludlow,
Port Townsend.

King.
Black River,
Fall City,
Seattle,
Slaughter,
Snoqualmie,
Squak,
White River.

Kitsap.
Blakely,
Port Madison,
Port Williams,
Port Orchard,
Pembeck,
Teekalet.

Klickitat.
Block House,
Columbus,
Goldendale,
Klickitat City

Lewis.
Bonfort,
Cowlitz,
Claquato,
Grenelefe,
Grand Prairie
Pumphrey's Land'g
Skookumchuck,

Mason.
Arcada,
Oakland,
Shickomish,
Sherwood's Mills.

Pierce.
Ellis,
Franklin,
Steilacoom,
Tacoma.

Pacific.
Bruceport,
Chinook,
Knappton,
Oysterville,
Riverside,
Upity,
Woodard's Land'g,

Snohomish.
Lowell,
Mukilteo,
Snohomish,
Tulalip.

Skamania.
Cascades
White Salmon

Stevens.
Crab Creek,
Chattaroy,
Fort Colville,
Pine Grove,
Rock Creek,
Rosalia.
Spokane Bridge.
Spokane Falls.
Thick Hat,
Walker's Prairie.

Thurston.
Beaver,
Coal Bank,
Grand Mound,
Mineral Prairie,
Olympia,
Tumwater,
Yelm.

Wahkiakum.
Cathlamet
Eagle Cliff.

Walla Walla.
Delta,
Patcha,
Tukanon,
Touchet,
Walla Walla,
Waitsila.

Whatcom.
Fidalgo,
La Conner,
Lopez,
Orcas Island,
Samish,
Semiahmoo,
Skagit,
Whatcom,
Guemes.

Whitman.
Bowersville,
Palouse.

Yakima.
Attenuun,
Fort Simcoe,
Kouhewock,
Kittitas,
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Pleasant Grove,
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